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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta **Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi**

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Fierce Nazi Thrusts For Sebastopol

Von Mannstein Throws In All Reserves For Quick Decision

MOSCOW, June 17.

Six heavy German attacks, last two of which were made by night, were held by a Soviet Rifle Unit defending the southern approaches of the highroad to Sebastopol, states the "Red Star". Tense fighting was still going on during the night of June 15-16. During the day, the Germans rushed the Soviet line dugouts, but the Luftwaffe failed to prevent a Soviet counter-attack ending in a bayonet struggle which regained the dugouts.

At night, many panzers were still burning on the roadsides, and the hilly slopes were littered with hundreds of enemy dead. Von Mannstein is now putting in all reserves, in some sectors, even Sappers and Labour companies.

Since the beginning of the month, the population has been living in cellars, shelters and dugouts. Field kitchens bring meals, so at the same time work goes on and the front is supplied, states the 'Izvestia.'

On a number of sectors of the Kharkov front, local counter-attacks by Soviet troops resulted in local gains, states the "Red Star" for example in one region the enemy was suddenly ejected from a number of positions, which the Russians are beginning to consolidate. The general position is however, that the enemy continued his fierce attack with large numbers of tanks and the Soviet troops yesterday held their positions successfully.

The Moscow radio quoting a dosyatok from beleaguered Sebastopol to-day said fierce fighting continues at the approaches to the fortress. The enemy is being held, it added.

71 NAZI TANKS DESTROYED

Soviet "gunners manning heavy guns in the Bastions of the fort are reviving famous traditions of Russian artillery regiments", the despatch added. When the Germans sent their tanks forward in mass formation one Soviet artillery unit repulsed the attack with murderous fire destroying 31 tanks. Two other batteries in another sector put out of action forty tanks and wiped out four German infantry battalions.

NAZIS SLOW DOWN ON KHARKOV FRONT

Although General Von Bock's offensive on the Kharkov front was begun with great confidence of success the German drive is now slowly being held by Soviet troops. In several sectors they are thrusting back at German positions.

The Russians were earlier reported to be holding the hills dominating an important crossing of the Donetz river, which the Germans tried to capture with heavy tank and infantry attacks. Russian counter-attacks were made possible by a tremendous depletion of Von Bock's forces.

A supplement to the Soviet Midday Communique says: "In one sector of the Kharkov front a Soviet unit repelled several enemy tank and infantry attacks. Twenty tanks were destroyed and 600 officers and men were killed. An enemy defence position was captured on the Briansk front. Repeated attempts to recapture this position were repelled and the Germans lost over 400 killed".

Cabling from Sebastopol this afternoon the Tass correspondent says: "The Germans made a two-pronged attack yesterday morning and occupied a height, but were dislodged in a counter-attack and driven back to original positions with heavy losses. The attack was repeated with the assistance of Rumanians but was beaten off.

Several attacks in other sectors were also repulsed".

Soviet troops counter-attacking on the Kharkov front have driven the Germans with heavy losses from several points on their line according to the front line reports to the newspaper, "Red Star". Despite incessant German attacks all along the front the Germans have failed to achieve any success and Soviet lines are holding firm adds the correspondent.

The "Red Star's" correspondent on the Moscow front says, the Soviets wiped out battalion headquarters of a German division and the Germans driven from the village of Bolshaya Dubovitza, losing 300 dead and 400 wounded. The Germans failed to retake the village, despite several hundred more killed. "Bolshaya Dubovitza is firmly in the hands of our troops" concludes the correspondent.—Reuter.

Employment For Evacuees

Aney To Convene Departmental Conference To Consider Question

NEW DELHI, June 17.

The Government of India, it is learned, are considering the question of securing employment to evacuees from Burma and other eastern countries, now under Japanese control. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member-in-Charge, Indians Overseas Department, is expected shortly to convene a departmental conference to consider whether and how many Indian evacuees could be employed, if possible by the Government of India. Provincial governments have also been addressed on the subject.

The flow of Indian evacuees from Burma still continues, though their number is falling, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The Government of India's arrangements on the Assam-Burma Frontier for receiving these evacuees are still maintained and food is dropped from the air for them in difficult places whenever it is possible to do so.—A. P.

SLAVE TRAINS FROM FRANCE TO REICH

Nazis Conscript Labour From Occupied Countries

LONDON, June 17.

Conscription is now being applied by the Germans in the recruitment of foreign labour and "slave" trains leave France for the Reich at regular intervals, it was stated at the Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, today.

Fritz Saukel, the Nazi Labour Dictator, has been given greatly increased powers. Poles who have always ranked as slaves in the German view, have been rounded up in gangs and shipped to Germany to work.

Elsewhere the Nazis have now come into the open with actual conscription. Belgians are now compelled to go to Germany, whether employed at home or not, and in Holland men are being compelled "to do a certain work in a certain time at a certain place".

Norwegians who have shown the greatest resistance to working in Germany are now being conscripted in large numbers either to go to the Reich or build fortifications in Norway.

Both the courses are contrary to International Law.

In France Laval, in the guise of rationalisation, has closed hundreds of factories and thrown thousands out of work leaving them free to be picked up by German press gangs.

FROM POLAND

Over one thousand persons were taken in custody and deported to an unknown destination, when the Gestapo carried out a mass raid in the streets of Warsaw about noon on Tuesday, according to news received by the Polish Government in London.

This follows a similar round-up in Wasaw few weeks ago, when 5,000 persons were sent to forced Labour in Germany.—Reuter.

Air Attack On West Germany

R.A.F. Raid On Industrial Objects In Ruhr And Rhineland

BERLIN: June 17.

According to the German News Agency, British bombers last night attacked a number of localities during nuisance raids over west and south-west Germany.

Industrial Objectives Attacked

LONDON: The R. A. F. attacked industrial objectives in the Ruhr and the Rhineland last night.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Last night industrial objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland were attacked by Aircraft of the Bomber Command. Mines were also laid in enemy waters. In these operations one of our bombers destroyed a German fighter. Eight of our bombers are missing. A fighter is missing from offensive patrol over Northern France in daylight yesterday."—Reuter.

Emden Battered Badly By R.A.F.

LONDON, June 17.

The Port of Emden may be added to the growing list of German cities to which the R. A. F. Bomber Command has done major damage. This was shown by photographic reconnaissance it is officially stated. The raid on the night of June 6 was the worst Emden has yet had. There are large areas of destruction in the town and port itself. The Nordseewerke submarine building-yard sustained severe damage, a large shop built since the war being gutted and another severely damaged by fire. Nine small buildings surrounding the yard were gutted and two large buildings of the warehouse type demolished.

BITTER FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA

Patriots Capture 1,500 Prisoners And One Axis Battery

LONDON, June 17.

Bitter fighting has flared up again in Jugoslavia, according to the latest reports reaching the Yugoslav Government in London The centre of resistance has shifted from western Serbia to the mountainous districts of Bosnia Herzgovina, Montenegro and Dinaric Alps in Dalmatia.

Both Axis troops and Yugoslav forces under their leader General Mihajovic have suffered heavy casualties. In one clash 1,500 prisoners were made and a complete battery was captured. About seventeen Italian Divisions are tied up in Yugoslavia in addition to a large number of Bulgarian and Hungarian troops and those of the Jugoslav Quisling, Premier Pavelic.

CZECH GOVT. PLEDGES RETRIBUTION

LONDON, June 17.

The Czechoslovak Government in London to-day pledged in a resolution broadcast to Czechoslovakia through the B. B. C. that those responsible for the crime of Lidice and Heydrich executions would be brought to justice wherever they fled. Hitler and all members and representatives of his Government were named as responsible.

YUGOSLAV-GREEK UNION

King Peter To Wed Princess Alexandra

LONDON, June 17.

King Peter of Jugoslavia has become unofficially engaged, says the London newspaper, "Evening Standard", to Princess Alexandra, the twenty-year-old daughter of Princess Aspasia and the late King Alexander of Greece. Princess Alexandra is a cousin of the Duchess of Kent.

The official announcement is expected when King George of the Hellenes returns from the United States.

King Peter is an under-graduate at Cambridge, aged 18. Princess Alexandra who has been trained as a Red Cross nurse lives with her mother in Grosvenor Square, London. The wedding may take place before the end of the war, the newspaper adds.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, June 17.—The Calcutta Corporation, at its meeting to-day, condoled the death of Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Civil Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

CHINESE HOLD JAPS IN CHECK

Fighting In South Shasi: Shangyo Evacuated

CHUNGKING, June 17.

The Chinese have evacuated Shangyo which is eleven miles south-west of Kwanfeng in the province of Kiangsi.

On the southern Hupeh front fighting continues to the south of Shasi, where the Chinese are holding the Japanese in check.

END OF CHINESE DEFEATS

Commenting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi battle the "Ta Kung Pao" wrote that as the situation stood now, the Chinese would not suffer further defeats whereas the enemy would drift faster and faster towards the day of his collapse.

CHINESE STORMING NANCHENG

Bitter fighting is continuing for the railway running from Chekiang into Kiangsi.

Tuesday night's Chinese communique states that the Japanese lost a thousand men killed and wounded before the Chinese evacuated Kwanfeng, 20 miles west of the Kiangsi-Chekiang border on Sunday morning.

The fighting is now raging east and north-east of Shangyao railway station, 11 miles south-west of Kwanfeng.

Casualties on both sides are high.

South-west from Nancheng, the Chinese have driven the Japanese back in a counter-attack and are now storming the city.

Except for an 80-mile stretch still in Chinese hands all the railway east of Hangchow and west to Nancheng has been torn up by the Chinese.

SINO-IRAQ TREATY RATIFIED

At its weekly meeting yesterday the Executive Yuan ratified the Sino-Iraqi treaty of friendship which was recently concluded, states a message from Chungking.

CURTIN'S CALL TO AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, June 17.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin broadcast to the nation to-day.

Appealing for wholehearted support for the current War Loan he said: "We face invasion and the accompanying horrors as the Russians experience them to-day. They withhold nothing; neither must we. It is vital to the grand strategy of the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia."

He stressed that the struggle in the Libyan theatres had reached a critical stage. The submarine warfare against the Allies had reached a high pitch of intensity.—Reuter.

GLOUCESTER AT TATAS'

JAMSHEDPUR, June 17.

Before leaving Bihar Lt.-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to the largest single iron and steel unit in the British Empire, namely the Tata Iron and Steel Works.

On arrival at Jamshedpur H. R. H. was received by H. E. the Governor, Sir A. R. Dalal, Managing Director of Tata's, Mr. J. J. Ghandhy, General Manager, and others.

The Duke straightway drove to the Tata works where he went round inspecting the blast and electric furnaces, the steel and blooming mills and other plants. He seemed keenly interested in everything he saw and asked to be told many details of production and expansion. At the research laboratory the Duke, who is a keen student of armoured warfare, paid close attention to samples of armour plate and scrutinised the results of many experiments and tests made by Tata's to make improved bullet-proof armour plating.

STOP PRESS

NAZIS SHOOT 250 HOSTAGES

LONDON, June 17.

Two hundred and fifty hostages were shot in a ten-day period in the German-occupied part of Slovenia in Yugoslavia during April according to reports which have reached London by a secret channel.

C. R. FOR WARDHA

MADRAS, June 17.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, is leaving for Wardha to-morrow to meet Gandhiji.—United Press.

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Costliest War In History

It Costs Britain Twelve Millions A Day: New Vote Of Credit

LONDON, June 17.

A sharp reminder to Germany that retribution for the crimes in occupied lands is one of the major purposes of the war was given in the House of Commons to-day by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden.

Mr. Eden was replying to a suggestion that the Germans, having introduced compulsory labour for all Poles, the German Government should be told that unless the practice was immediately stopped, similar compulsory labour would be applied after the war to all members of the Nazi Party and that, as many Polish University Professors had been deliberately murdered or caused to die in concentration camps, all German Professors of Nazi Philosophy, Nazi Geopolitics and Pseudoracial Superiority will, after the war, be imprisoned for a lengthy period.

Mr. Eden replied that the British Government received information regarding these and similar crimes by the German occupying authorities in Poland. He was glad to have the opportunity to remind those authorities, also the Polish People who were showing such tenacity and fortitude in their present trial of Mr. Churchill's statement of October 25 last that retribution for such crimes must take its place among the major purposes of the war. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

A new vote of credit for 1,000 million sterling for war purposes was granted in the House of Commons to-day after a debate lasting only thirteen minutes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, introducing the credit stated that Britain's total war expenditure is now approximately eighty-four and quarter million sterling weekly.

He said that the last thousand million credit given in March last would be exhausted next week. The new vote at the present level of expenditure would meet requirements until early September. Including the present vote Parliament granted 10,050 millions sterling for war purposes since the beginning of the war. Total expenditure recently averaged about twelve million sterling daily.

The net expenditure on the fighting and supply services now averaged nine and threequarters millions sterling daily. There was a decrease of half a million sterling in recent weeks in the total figure compared with the daily rate of total expenditure announced last March, but the daily rate of expenditure on the fighting and supply services was the same as three months ago and reflected continued increase in the intensity of the British war effort.

Sir Kingsley Wood continued: "Votes of credit already exceed the total in the last war by some 300 millions sterling. Our total expenditure during this war has already reached the astronomical figure of 8,600 millions. This is by far the costliest war in history, but this does not dismay us. There will be no faltering in the financial or any other sphere. Our people have done splendidly in shouldering heavy burdens and this vote to-day is another expression of our determination to leave nothing undone until victory is achieved."

Labour and Conservative members briefly expressed approval and the vote was granted without any division after thirteen minutes.

ONLY ONE MAIL TO CEYLON LOST

Ninety-nine mails have been dispatched from Britain to Ceylon since January 1 and thus far only one is known to have been lost, the Postmaster-General Mr. W. S. Morrison stated in the Commons on Wednesday in reply to a question. Sixty-four have arrived safely and the safe arrival of others may be expected in due course, he said.

LORD SWINTON'S DUTIES

The duties of Lord Swinton recently appointed Minister Resident in the territory covering Nigeria, Goldcoast, Sierra Leone and Gambia were defined by Mr. Attlee in reply to questions in the Commons as "to ensure effective co-ordination, in the prosecution of the war of all services, civil and military". Mr. Attlee added that the appointment was administrative rather than political. No constitutional change was entailed in the four colonies, which remain under their own government. Lord Swinton will be of Cabinet rank and not a member of the War Cabinet.

German Bid To Encircle Tobruk

R. A. F. Attack Enemy Ground Forces In El-Adem Area

LONDON, June 17.

It is clear from the Cairo Communique, learns Reuter's Military Correspondent, that the enemy in Libya is trying to cut across the British lines of communication with Tobruk with the idea of encircling the garrison who must have been reinforced by many troops that fell back from the Gazala area. The Germans lost heavily in recent fighting, but appear to have had big reserves.

The developments of the next few days will depend on the degree with which the British can reinforce their command troops and the strength that Gen. Rommel can deploy against them.

FIGHTING IN EL-ADEM AREA

CAIRO, June 17.

The Axis attack yesterday on our positions at Sidi Rezegh was broken up. The results are described as satisfactory for us. Fighting yesterday slackened off, though it was continuous in some places, the main battle area being El Adem.

AXIS ATTACKS REPULSED

The Middle East War Communique on Wednesday says: "Our forces yesterday broke up an attack by enemy armoured forces on our positions at Sidi Rezegh. Attacks on our positions at Acroma, which continued throughout the day, were repulsed. The enemy force which formed up opposite our positions at El Adem failed to attack".

BERKA AND DERNA BOMBED

In the forward area of Cyrenaica bomber and fighter-bomber aircraft effectively attacked enemy ground forces in the El Adem area on Tuesday. In combats with enemy fighters two Messerschmitt 109s were destroyed and others probably destroyed. One JU 88 was also shot down. Aerodromes at Berka and Derna were bombed during Monday night.

Eight of our aircraft are missing, but five pilots are safe".

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP HIT.

The two Italian battleships escorted by four destroyers were again attacked by our torpedo-aircraft on Monday night. The enemy formation put up a heavy smokescreen but a hit was scored on the leading battleship.

23 DIRECT HITS ON ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS.

United States Army Air Corps bombers scored 23 direct hits on an Italian battleship and fifteen on another in the big convoy battle in the Central Mediterranean.

"A cruiser was also set ablaze and later sunk by a torpedo," Major Kalberer of Lafayetta (Indiana) led a flight to giant four engined 'Liberators' which attacked the Italians in conjunction with R.A.F. torpedo-bombers. Though the battleships got away British naval observers, said Major Kalberer, calculated that vessels would probably be in a repair yard at least for four months.

Bomb Outrages In S. Africa

Incendiarism Results In Destruction Of Court Records

BLOEMFONTEIN, June 17.

Bomb outrages and fires, believed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred in the early hours of the morning. A bomb made of iron piping was flung through a window of a printing works in the centre of the town, the explosion causing considerable damage. Another bomb was thrown through a window of a bazaar premises, but failed to explode. Simultaneously three fires broke out—two in shops at opposite ends of the town, and a third in a Magistrate's court building, where the resulting blaze destroyed some records and caused other damage. To-day's cases had to be heard in the Supreme Court buildings. The police are investigating all cases.—Reuter.

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL

General Situation Is Encouraging, Says New Zealand's Envoy

WASHINGTON, June 17.

"There is a possibility of real good news regarding shipping problems", Mr. Nash, the New Zealand representative on the Pacific War Council, told reporters after to-day's meeting of the Council here. Saying that the general situation in the Pacific was encouraging, Mr. Nash added, "we ought not to throw our hats in the air but there is nothing to be pessimistic about. The other fellows are going to have a tough time."

Lord Halifax said that the Council discussed the general situation in the Pacific and received a report on the operations in the Aleutians.

President Quezon formally joined the Council on behalf of the Philippines.—Reuter.

Roosevelt To Discuss War Output

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Following a meeting of the Pacific War Council to-day, the President will confer with the Secretaries of War and Navy and Military Chiefs at the White House, it was announced to-day War production figures would probably be discussed, said the spokesman.

INCREASED PAY FOR U. S. FORCES

President Roosevelt to-day signed a law increasing the minimum pay of the nation's fighting forces to fifty dollars a month. This will be the rate applicable to the enlisted men of the lowest grades in the army, navy and coastguards service and marines. The increases will be retrospective from June 1.

CHURCHILL'S NEXT BROADCAST

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Churchill's next broadcast to the country will, it is believed, deal mainly with coal production and the economic use of fuel, and is expected to be delivered on Sunday week, though no definite date has yet been fixed.—Reuter.

Br. Admiralty Promotions

LONDON, June 17.

The Admiralty announce that Vice-Admiral Sir George Hamilton Doyly Lyon has been promoted Admiral and Rear Admiral Stuart Sumner Bonham Carter promoted to Vice-Admiral.—Reuter.

ALLIED NATIONALS TO BE CONSCRIPTED

LONDON, June 17.

Power to conscript for military service Allied nationals whose Governments are established in Britain is contained in a measure introduced in the Commons to-day.

The Bill affects Belgians, Czechoslovaks, Dutch, Greeks, Norwegians, Poles and Yugoslavs. Those who have not joined their own national forces will become liable to be called up to the British forces.

Appeal To Rumanians By Nationals In U. S.

NEW YORK, June 17.

A manifesto from America's 500,000 Rumanians has been printed on leaflets to be dropped on Rumania by American aircraft.

It says: "Gen. Antonescu is rendering hundreds of thousands of more soldiers to death on the Russian front. The alliance of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other 24 United Nations makes it certain that the Axis will eventually be destroyed. The Nazi army has already received mortal blows from the Russians. We Americans of Rumanian birth appeal to you do not allow your son to be sent to the front."

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A Smartha Vadama South Indian Brahmin Girl (Gautama Gotram) aged 16 well accomplished in music, fair complexion, 4 1/2, feet high respectable family, seeks alliance with an educated accomplished Bridegroom of the same caste holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 16392. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two South Indian Bride grooms for two accomplished girls of respectable Brahmin family (Erihacharanam, Harida Gotra) aged 20 and 21 years; completed school final and secondary teachers' training courses at Madras well up in music and house-hold work; Bridegrooms should be in respectable and well-placed positions in life. No sub-caste restrictions. Correspond with full particulars to Box No. 8780, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted an experienced Chemist to manufacture Hypodermic Injections of all types. Only men with experience need apply stating experience and lowest salary required. Apply Box No. 8791, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted failed Mechanical Engineering Students as clerks and supervisors for a Workshop. Working hours 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. with one hour's recess. Pay Rs. 50/-, plus 12 1/2%. Apply Box No. 8790, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Asiatic Govt. Security Life Ass. Co. Ltd. organisers in Bombay and Maharashtra. Persons guaranteeing Rs. 10,00,000 business a year will be paid a salary of Rs. 100/- p.m. and for every additional 50,000 Rs. 50/- p.m. will be allowed. Apply Box No. 16412, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a young lady, a Lady Companion. Must have knowledge of Indian Music, be Graduate, healthy, and about 25 years of age. Good salary expected. Apply Box No. 8772, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A practical expert to organise paper making as a Cottage Industry in this State. Ample bamboo, soft wood and grass. Apply to the Dewan, Korea State E.S.A. P.O. Baikunthpur. (8766)

Wanted:—Cook—bearer for guest house in a State. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 8767, "Bombay Chronicle".

62. TO BE LET.

Hospital Building, King's Circle Matunga Floor, area 1,500 sq ft. plot area 8,100 sq. ft. No other tenant. Rent 150. Phone 60827. (16400)

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Poona—Hotel Savoy, near Station, Bund Garden. Fully furnished single, double rooms with bath and flush. Excellent European, Parsi food. Home comforts. Terms moderate. (16413)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Teachers' Training Academy prepares for S.T.C. minimum qualification—Matriculation Classes in the evening from 6 to 7-30. Admissions on prescribed forms. Further particulars from Mr. B. M. Kapadia, Secretary G. T. High School, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (16411)

Government Commercial Classes. Elphinstone High School, Bombay. Students prepared for the full course for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, and also in single subjects such as Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting. Day Classes for students who have passed A. V. Std. V. Evening Classes for Matriculates. For admission and other particulars apply to the Head Master. (8754)

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Bombay, 16-6-1942.

(6787)

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of new or second-hand Aerated Water Plant capable of producing 20,000 to 30,000 Crown Cork type bottles per 8 hour shift. Plant to comprise refrigerating sets, gas generator, soda water compressors, pressure filters, filling and crowning machines, etc., and may be offered either in whole or in part. Full specification and terms may be obtained on application to The Purchasing Officer, Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur. Application must reach him on or before 24th June, 1942.

8753

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EVENING CLASSES are held at the College for the benefit of persons employed during the day. Specialized training offered in Higher Accountancy, Mercantile Law, Secretarial Practice, etc. Students prepared for the First and Final R. A. Exminations and the College Diplomas in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice. New session just commenced. For further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL.

8688

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Wanted upto Rs. 2,000 by a reputed educated youth for growing business returnable within four months at any rate of interest. Apply immediately to Box No. 16410, "Bombay Chronicle."

Loans up to Rs. 500/- are advanced on promissory notes according to the status of the applicant, and larger amounts against suitable securities. For full particulars apply Box No. 16409 "Bombay Chronicle."

Immediate Loans given within two days on mere Promissory Note. New Management! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Charni Road, Tram Junction. (16415)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS.

Rs. 5/- can make thousands. Send before 25th inst. otherwise repent. Manager, I. C. Office, Batala (Pb.)

16393

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Wholesale consumers in tea who like to buy Tea direct from garden are requested to correspond with S. C. Bagcho & Co., Jalpaiguri (Bengal). (16371)

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Wanted a good Horse Carriage with or without horse. Apply to P. O Box 459, Bombay.

8727

Required Immediately at least ten sets new or second-hand Oxy-Acetylene Welding Torches with Tips and complete equipment including Goggles, Regulators and Hose. Apply Box No. 8779, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE ATTENTION of qualified candidates is, drawn to the University Notification recently published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current Academic Year (1942-43):—

1. THE SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI TECHNICAL SCHOLARSEIPS (TWO).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2000/- each, tenable for a period of THREE YEARS in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all HINDU GRADUATES of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. THE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND BAI KHANOO BAI NOORMAHOMED JAIRAZEHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIPS (THREE)

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600/- each tenable for a period of THREE YEARS and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town-planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to MUSLIM GRADUATES of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing, who are bonafide natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to these Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. THE EDULJEE DINSHAW SCHOLARSHIPS (FIVE).

(a) Two Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay or the Workshop Classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other Institution recognized by the Syndicate

(b) One Scholarship of Rs. 70/- per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi or the Agricultural College, Poona.

(c) One Scholarship of Rs. 130/- per month for Higher Postgraduate Technical Work. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who have passed the B.Sc., B.Ag. or B.E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

(d) One Scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800/- per annum tenable for a period of THREE YEARS for the study of any branch of Technical Education in a foreign country and open for competition for PARSI CANDIDATES who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag., or M.E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral, with a copy of qualification, appertaining to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date of receiving applications for the Scholarships is the 6th July, 1942.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, June 1942.

(8777)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES. Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel., Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap brass boring quality No. 2 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel.

Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date THURSDAY, 9th July, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

8730

WANTED.

One MECHANICAL or ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN with at least 5 years' experience. Pay Rs. 130-5-160. Apply personally any afternoon between 3 and 5 p.m. to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

(8792)

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Purchase Branch, Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Bombay invites tenders for the stores noted below:—

COPPER RODS ANNEALED
Tender No. MP/8G/2740

Price of tender forms is Rs. 2 per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Controller of Supplies (Purchase Branch), Bombay, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on 22-6-42.

8788

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Splinting wood (gooch's)	Quantity Nos.
40" x 22",	85,480

Tender No. 75A.

The Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi invites tenders for the supply of above mentioned store.

Tender forms giving details of the article required can be had on payment from office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service. The price of tender is Rs. 2/- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. Tender No. 75A and remitter's full address should be stated on the coupon. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on the 10th July, 1942.

Tender forms can also be had from the Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores) Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantt., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, on payment of the prescribed fee.

(8765)

ON SATURDAY
20th JUNE
LEELA DESAI'S
First Bombay Film
LAXMI PRODUCTIONS'
TAMANNA
Starring:
LEELA DESAI,
and JAIRAJ
with Jagdish, Karan Dewan
K. C. Dey, Shantakumari
Director: PHANI MOZUMDAR
OF
Street Singer Fame
A Supreme Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FROM WED. TO FRI. 3 DAYS ONLY
SERVICE LTD.
A SAGAR MOVIETONE PICTURE
Starring:
SURENDRA, MAYA, BIBBO
SUN. 21ST. MORNING 10-0 A.M.
LAILA MAJNU
(IN PUNJABI)
PRAKASH
Daily: 4, 7, 10
Lady Hardinge Rd., Matunga, B.B.

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD
TELEPHONE 31045
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
LAST DAY!

A NEW WARNER BROS. HIT. with
JANE DARWELL · FRANK McHUGH · PETER LORRE · JUDITH ANDERSON
TO-MORROW!
Edward G. Robinson
UNHOLY PARTNERS
with
Edward ARNOLD · Laraine DAY · Marsha HUNT
A Mervyn LeRoy-Hayes picture

PICKING BANDS
Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., highly approved by the Mills Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD. 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 33609

Yesterday
I was liverish ...
TO-DAY
I FEEL FINE!
Nothing can deal more effectively with liverishness than Beecham's Pills. They will get rid of the poisons which clog your liver and dull your mind. They will give you natural bowel regularity—and that is the secret of really good health.
Purely vegetable
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere

"....Takings of

OR
"DUNIYA EK TAMASHA"
are on the standard of
HOLLYWOOD

so says
NEW THEATRE'S
PAHARI SANYAL
Do you agree with him?
3rd Gay Week
of the Gayest Musical Comedy
NOVELTY
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

★ *Grand Music*
★ *Delightful Songs*
★ *Glowing Romance*
in NATIONAL'S
Vijay
with
DURGA KHOTE
HARISH
HUSN BANU
Directed by MOHAN SINHA
Produced by MEHBOOB
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Matinee Sunday
12-30 Noon
SWASTIK
THE THEATRE FOR LUXURIOUS COMFORT
Tele: 41561.

THE HAPPY HERO

now celebrates his
SILVER JUBILEE!
JHOOLA
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Musical Comedy Marvel
Starring:
LEELA AND ASHOK
Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
ROXY

KHALSA COLLEGE,
KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.
The College is open for admission between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all week days. Detailed enquiries about optional subjects and languages provided for F. Y. Arts and Science, Inter Arts and Science, B.A., Honours and Pass classes may be made from the Office. Hostel accommodation is available for a limited number of students. In addition, the college provides for Technical Courses in Radio, Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy open to College as well as non-Collegiate Students.
8776

White teeth and healthy gums with

Shorthead TOOTH BRUSH
It isn't only the front of your teeth that needs cleaning—decay often starts unseen at the back. The "Mira" short-head toothbrush is specially shaped to reach and clean every tiny crevice, front *and* back! Here is the right brush at the right price—strong, enduring, and made of pure, selected bristles. Ideal for gum massage and efficient teeth cleaning.
Look for the box with the blue band

BRITISH MADE

Cuticura

OINTMENT
Cuticura has an almost medical efficacy in arresting itching, irritation and smarting, in drawing out inflammation and soreness and cleaning up skin troubles
COMFORT FOR ACHING FEET

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Post Box No. 312. Tel. No 22037.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
3 Months	Rs. 16-0	Rs. 18-0
3 Months	Rs. 9-0	Rs. 10-0
1 Month	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 60 per Year
Rs. 30 for 6 Months.
Rs. 15 for 3 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 9-0	Rs 1[illegible]-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8

FOREIGN.

Yearly	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	Rs. 10

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

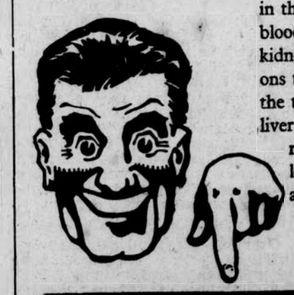
Poona Lady finds
SAFE SLIMMING REMEDY

Here is the story how an advertisement helped to restore youthful vitality and radiant spirits to a lady in Poona. This lady was overweight. She looked very fat, and *she felt it*. She writes saying she saw one of our Father Kruschen advertisements and started taking the Salts.

She writes:
"... after taking a spoonful of Kruschen every morning in hot water I lost 11 lbs. of unsightly fat in a week or so. I now feel fit and well."
— Mrs. S—, Poona.

Ask yourself what causes unwanted fat before trying to get rid of it. Fatty tissues are responsible for excess fat on bust, neck, arms, hips. Poisons in the system cause fatty tissues. Constipation is usually the way poisons start. Waste matter accumulates in the intestines. Poisons spread into the blood. The liver doesn't do its job. The kidneys won't expel the poisons. The poisons turn into unhealthy, unlovely fat. But the three-fold Kruschen action on bowels, liver and kidneys soon has poisons on the run! Fat goes. You feel fine, look lovely. Years roll off you. Start right away on Kruschen, the safe slim-way.

Tasteless in Tea



So cheap to buy and obtainable at all Stores, Chemists and in the bazaar.

You too can have THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

CITY DANGERS FOR YOUNG BOYS

"This case is certainly an eye-opener to parents in the position of the complainant who are quite indifferent about the movements of their children of the age of —(the boy involved in this case).

"It is very unsafe in a locality like the one in this case to allow children to go alone to cinema shows and give them opportunities to come in contact with undesirables of whom there is no lack in such localities", was the warning administered by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, in delivering judgment in a case in which a young boy was involved in frequent acts of unnatural offences.

Lunch Party To Sir Mirza Ismail

Mr. M. L. Tannan, Special War Risk Insurance Officer, gave a lunch in honour of Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore and now Prime Minister of Jaipur, on Wednesday at the Taj.

THROAT BURNT BY STOMACH ACID

Heartburn Yields To New Treatment

This woman's account of her sufferings would be harrowing—but for its happy ending. This is what she writes:—

"I suffered from heartburn and acidity for years. Night after night, I lay awake, 'water' running from my mouth, burning pains in my chest and throat. If I went to the pictures, it was such a misery that I was glad to see the finish. I tried stomach powders, tablets and medicines, but there was no easing of my pains. When, one day, I tried Digestif Rennies, I got quick release from pain. Soon, I was eating things that formerly gave me heartburn. Now, I can eat anything I fancy" —(Mrs.) A. S.

Digestif Rennies helped this woman to overcome her acid condition, because they contain anta-cids which neutralise acidity; absorbents which reduce stomach gas; and digestive ferments which actively aid digestion. Rennies dissolve in the mouth. They become active at once, because they reach your stomach full strength—not weakened with water. Two Rennies end stomach pain in five minutes.

You can get Rennies from any chemist or store; a small box costs only a few annas.

She's lovely by COTY

She's *more* than merely attractive! She has that something *extra*, which only the shrewd choice of the one correct personal perfume can bring. Which? Well, that is *her* secret. It may be "L'Origan"—if she is the sophisticated type. "Chypre"—if she has the dark alluring charm of a brunette—"L'Aimant"—if she is modern and vivacious. It may be one of the many others, each equally lovely in its own distinctive way. Among them is sure to be *yours*, too. Which? Well, that will be *your* secret!

Coty

PERFUMES

Price Lists on application.

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd.: M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

C.132

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 6, 1998
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 5, 1361
Parsi: Deh 17, 1311
Sunrise: 5-3 a.m. Sunset: 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 2-04, 14-48 Lowtide: 7-52, 21-06

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Remember The Day" 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Vijay" 3. 6 and 9 p.m Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola 2-15 5-45 and 9 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bed Time Story" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"All Thru The Night" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Birth of a Baby" 2. 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sun Valley Serenade" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Apna Ghar" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Paina" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
PARADISE—"Lady Eve" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Aloma of the South Seas" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Appointment for Love" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Malan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Savitri" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Azad" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Masoom" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Dil Lagi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Thursday), at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

TALKS ON FIRE FIGHTING: There will be three talks on Fire fighting by the experts on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (18th, 19th and 20th inst.), at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) in Sheth Podar High School Laboratory Hall.

WORKERS IN OIL INSTALLATIONS: The 2nd annual general meeting of the National Oil Workers' Union was held at Sewree, under the presidentship of Mr. G. Mapara, on Monday. After the annual report and the statement of accounts were accepted, the office-bearers were elected.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: Under the management of Sri Guru Singh Sabha 264, Frere Road, Bombay, a local diwan will be held in the memory of the "Shahidi Day" of Sri Guru Arjan Dewji, to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: The programme of the Literacy Campaign for to-day (Thursday), is as under: 6-0 p.m. Worli Jambori Maidan. Sjt. B. A. Pawar, P. K. Sawant and N. G. Kotwal will speak.

RS. 10,000 DONATED TO ARYA SAMAJ: Seth Ramdas Nathu Bhai Shaha has donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Bombay Arya Samaj for opening a Foundling Home in Shenwewadi, Girgaum. Those seeking admission for orphans should apply to the President, Arya Samaj Bombay, (Girgaum).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, intimates that delay on telegrams between Calcutta-Nagpur Calcutta-Mozaffarpur, Calcutta-Cuttack, Calcutta-Vizagapatam and areas served by them, is now normal.

A BOHRA WEDDING.
The marriage of Mr. Asgharali, son of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Adamjee Peerbhoy with Bai Rababbai, daughter of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy took place at Muzzafarabad Hall, on Wednesday evening. A large gathering was present.

THE WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION: The WIAA has received information from the Additional Executive Engineer, Allahabad, that the pontoon bridge at Mirzapore in mile 1 of Mirzapore-Jaunpore Road will be dismantled on or about the 20th of this month. All traffic will be taken across ferry boats at Narghat as usual.

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN FIRST AID: More than 100 volunteers of both sexes have attended the First Aid and A.R.P. classes conducted here before. Now, arrangements have been made to give them practical training in First Aid at the Santa Cruz Residents' Association Dispensary, under the guidance of Dr. T. P. Vyas. Those who desire to get this practical training are requested to see Smt. Sushila A. Mehta and Yogendra G. Mehta, Secretaries or Dr. Vyas and fix up their days and time.

B. & S.H.R. KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION: The Bombay and Suburban Hotel and Restaurant-keepers' Association requests hotel-keepers of Bombay to register their names with their respective Municipal licenses in the office of the Association at Pahelvi Bakery, 101, Umarkhadi, Bombay 9. (Tel. No. 41653) between 9-12 a.m. from to-day (Thursday) to (Thudsday 25th inst.), as the Association contemplates making arrangements for regular supply of sugar to hotel-keepers at cheap rate.

22nd June—Soviet Day

Mr. P. C. Joshi on behalf of the Indian Communists has issued the following statement:—

22nd June will mark the end of the year when Hitler opened his treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. The epic resistance of the Soviet people has won the unparalleled admiration of the peoples of the world. Every freedom-loving nation sees that the mighty Red Army is fighting their own battle, on the fate of Soviet resistance depends their own fate, whether the world will be free or Fascist.

For a whole long year now, the Red Army has been keeping Hitler's hordes off the ancient nations of Asia; it is literally defending the Western frontiers of our own country.

The Hitlerite criminals are not acting alone. Their plans of world fascist enslavement are co-ordinated with those of the Jap militarists. The great Chinese people are bearing the brunt of the battle in the Far East to-day. They too are fighting our battle.

Any day we may be called upon to defend our own motherland, to resist the aggressor on our own sacred soil. Our fate will depend upon the all-in unity of our nation, upon the heroism of our patriot, i.e., upon emulating the Soviet example which we all have admired with veneration.

Communists throughout the country must take initiative to celebrate 21st (Sunday) or 22nd June as Soviet Day on the broadest united front basis.

On this day, we must all unite to express with one vice:

Fraternal solidarity and sympathy with the Soviet peoples;

Good wishes for the victor of the Red Army in 1942.

There can be and need be no differences over the above two slogans. We Communists seek the co-operation of all decent patriots, all honest intellectuals, Congressmen, Leaguers and all, to make the Soviet Day worthy of our great nation.

PROVINCIAL RATIONING AUTHORITY.
The Government of Bombay has appointed the Provincial Rationing Authority appointed under the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, as the Provincial Rationing Authority under the Tyre Rationing Order, 1942. He will have jurisdiction throughout the Province of Bombay.

The Area Rationing Authorities similarly have been appointed Area Rationing Authorities for tyres.

PVB

Jawahar Will Inspect P. V. B. Rally

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inspect and address a General Rally of the P.V.S. volunteers to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at Nare Park, Opp. G.I.P. Railway Workshop, Parel.

Immediately after the Rally there will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak on "Our Duty To-day". Smt. Bhumibai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

Loud speakers will be installed and special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

The P.V.B. regret that their yesterday's function had to be cancelled owing to rainy weather.

SELF-PROTECTION EXHIBITION: The "Self-Protection Exhibition" at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, will remain open for a week more, visiting hours being from 5 to 7-30 in the afternoon.

The General Secretary of the P.V.B. writes: The meeting of the Board of Control of the P.V.B. which was to have been held this evening (Thursday) has been cancelled due to there being the P.V.B. Rally at the same time which will be inspected and addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Due notice will be given of the next meeting of the Board of Control.

SANTA CRUZ CIVIL DEFENCE VOLUNTEER CORPS: At a general meeting of the Civil Defence Volunteers of Santa Cruz a Board of Control was appointed with the following Office-bearers:—

Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi G.O.C.; Harilal N. Desai A.O.C.; Smt. Sushila A. Mehta and Sjt. Yogendra G. Mehta, Secretaries.

For the purposes of Civil Defence work, Santa Cruz has been divided into eleven centres, each centre having one Captain. Thus there are in all eleven Captains for these eleven centres. These Captains will serve as members on the above Board of Control.

"A" WARD P. V. B.
Divl. Officer, "A" Ward P. V. B. writes:—The P. V. B. Rally which had to be postponed due to inclement weather, will be held to-day (Thursday) at the same place and time as previously announced. All the ward volunteers are, therefore, requested to be present at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the open plot, opp. ward Office, 47, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, from where they will proceed to Parel for the Rally. Colaba Section volunteers should assemble at Victoria Bunder at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

£1,820 FOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP

Lady Tata Memorial Trust

The Trustees have awarded seven scholarships of Rs. 150/- per month each for one year from July 1st, 1942 to Indians for scientific investigations having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering. The recipients are Mr. S. Rajagopalan, who is to continue the work on Synthesis of new Sulphanilamides; Mr. N. C. Datta, to continue investigations on certain aspects of the role of fat in human nutrition; Mr. K. Ramamurti, to work on the synthesis of ascorbic acid; Miss Mary Samuel, to carry on research on the effect of fat soluble vitamins on the histology and cytology of the female gonad and associated organs with special reference to vitamin A & E deficiency abortion; Miss Beatriz de M. Braganca to work on dietary factors in relation to Haemotoiesis; Mr. S. Ranjan Das, for (1) construction of a vacuum tube apparatus for the generation of a copious supply of neutrons (2) Therapeutical and biochemical applications of neutrons and X-radiations; Mr. M. V. Laksminarayana Rao, to carry on research on Insulin, Carbohydrate Metabolism' and the cure of diabetes.

There are six International awards for the year 1942-43 for research in diseases of the blood with special reference to Leucaemias, the recipients being Dr. Jacob Furth (£400), of New York; Dr. P. A Gorer (£70), of London; Dr. A. H. T. Robb Smith (£300), of Oxford University; Dr. Werner Jacobson (£300), of Cambridge; Dr. Sybil Williams (£350) of Cambridge; and Prof. Doljanski (£4003, of Jerusalem.

TO DRILL PEOPLE TO TAKE SHELTER

Air Raid Alarm Exercises In Bombay

The Government of Bombay intends to continue the series of Air Raid Alarm Exercises with a view particularly to the drilling of the public into the automatic taking of cover when the alarm goes. The next exercise will take place between midnight of June 23 and midnight of June 24, and will cover the Islands of Bombay and Salsette. For this Exercise no indication will be given as to the time at which the air raid warning will be sounded. The public are informed that there may be more than one alarm during the Exercise.

The beginning of the Exercise will be indicated by the sounding of the "All Clear" which will immediately be followed by the Air Raid Warning signal. The end of the Exercise will be indicated by the "All Clear" signal.

The complete co-operation of the public is essential for the success of this Exercise. Instructions given by the Police, Civic Guards, and Air Raid Wardens should be followed immediately but members of the public will greatly facilitate the task of the authorities by observing of their own initiative the principles where official agencies are not available to give instructions.

All members of the public are warned that compliance with the regulations will be enforced, if necessary, by prosecution.

REMEMBER THE DATE: (Between Midnight of June 23 and Midnight of June 24).

Loss To Hindus

BOMBAY, June 17.
"In Dr. Raghavendra Rao the Hindus have lost a patriotic and able leader of Hindustan", says Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a condolence message he sent to Mrs. Raghavendra Rao through the President of the Bilaspur Hindu sabha.—United Press.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA: The Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha celebrated its 17th Anniversary on Sunday last. Mr. Narain V. Ullal presiding. The Secretary narrated the work done by the Sangha for its community, particulary in education and relief for poor students. Other speakers also eulogised the service tendered by the Sangha.

The President made a plea for female and technical education and expressed his willingness to become its life member. In response, to the appeal many enrolled themselves as members.

OFFENCE INSIDE JAIL

Sentences Enhanced On Govt.'s Appeal

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wadsoodev.)

Imperator ..... Applicant.
v
1. Budein Husen.
2. Adam Daud.
3. Amir-az Sangikhan Opponents (Original accused).

This was a revisional application by the Government for enhancement of the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the first Accused and of two years' imprisonment on the second and third Accused by the Extra Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on 16th January 1942 for the offence of grievous hurt under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

In 1939, a party of Sindhi prisoners was sent from Hyderabad Central Jail in Sind to Belgaum for being kept in the prison at Belgaum owing to some disturbances in the Hyderabad prison. The first Accused, the deceased Ali Niwaz, and one Navab Gulam were in that party. They came to Ahmedabad station on 25th October 1939 on their way to Belgaum. There the convict became rowdy, and the escort police party had to open fire as a result of which six convicts were killed and four (including the first Accused) injured. The authorities then instead of sending them to Belgaum detained the remaining prisoners in the Ahmedabad Central Prison, Sabarmati. The second and third Accused were transferred to the Sabarmati Jail from the Hyderabad Jail in 1940. The deceased Ali Niwaz owing to his good behaviour was promoted to be convict overseer which the first Accused resented. On 18th May 1941 at about 2 p.m. the first Accused struck the deceased with the latter's own baton. The deceased fell down The second and third Accused held his legs and arms while the first Accused cut the nose of the deceased with a "Kapni" iron blade with a sharp cutting edge. The deceased who was removed to hospital died the same evening.

On these facts, the three Accused were tried for the offences of murder and of grievous hurt and sentenced as above for the latter offence alone, having been acquitted of the former.

The Government sought enhancement of the sentences passed 'inter alia' on the grounds that the Accused were dangerous desparate characters and that an assault inside the jail between convicts was a very serious matter.

Their lordships accepted these contentions and enhanced the sentence to one of seven years' rigorous imprisonmept on all the Accused, the sentences to run after completing their present respective terms of imprisonment.

The Government Pleader Mr. R. A. Jahangirdar appeared for the Applicant. Mr. C. K Shah appeared for all the Accused.

Dr. Moonje Leaves For Coimbatore

BOMBAY, June 17.
Dr. B. S. Moonje Vice President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who arrived at Bombay this morning left for Coimbatore in the evening to preside over the Hindu Sabha Conference there.

During his few hours' stay in the city Dr. Moonje called on Mr. Savarkar, the Hindu Mahasabha President, and had discussions on the political situation in the country.—United Press.

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, June 18.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Ramanand Sharma. 5-15 Zohrabai. 5-30 Sukhdev Prasad. 6-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 6-45 Ashiq Husain. 7 Zohrabai. 7-15 I met an orientalist. 6. 7-30 Maaobar. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Sukhdev Prasad. 8 Recent and readable. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 Abdul Haq. 10 Akhtar Jahan 10-15 Zohrabai. 10-30 Multani Kafi Aur Geet.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1 231 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. R. N. Paradkar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Shantaram. 8-25 Flute recital. 8-35 Manikrao Thakurdas. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 12-30 p.m. You will like these. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 You will like these too. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-30 Teachers' broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 B. T. Vyas. 5-15 Air Trio. 5-25 Manikrao Thakurdas. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 B. T. Vyas. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 7 Nazi atrocities in Russia 7-15 Ghazal and geet. 7-30 Shantaram. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 R. N. Paradkar. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Book and Authors. 8-45 March of time. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Phyllis Jeffery. 10-15 The Air Nonette.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 R. N. Paradkar. 8 Ghazal. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Thumri on Sarinda. 9 Air Bhajan Mandali. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

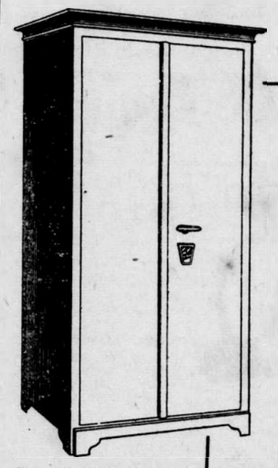
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
4-30 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8-20 Manikrao Thakurdas. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Shantaram. 9-25 Geet. 9-35 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 10 Doan Dhruva, Part 1. 10-30 R. N. Paradkar.

LOUIS FISHER SEES SAVARKAR

BOMBAY, June 17.
Mr. Louis Fisher, Representative of the "Nation" New York, had an interview with Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha this morning when discussions on the Mahasabha's attitude to Pakistan, militarisation, etc., took place.

It is understood Mr. Savarkar will leave for Kashmir by the second week of July on a tour of that State.—United Press.



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The Bombay Chronicle

CRIPPS' APOLOGIA

Sir Stafford Cripps' latest observations on the failure of his mission in India are of little practical interest now as, in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Cripps' porposals "have gone into the limbo of things, done with and forgotten." The statement is now of interest only as revealing to some extent the mind of the Government with which Sir Stafford has identified himself. He now admits that in his talks with the Congress President he did use terms like National Government and Cabinet, though he did not mean to offer anything like a Cabinet. And his excuse for this is that he was exploring with Congress leaders "all sorts of ideas with a view to discovering a way out of our difficulties in forming a Government." Assuming that his exploratory talks justified the use of words suggesting an offer which he never meant, it was quite wrong on his part to reproach the Congress President with making a demand for a Cabinet Government at the last moment when as a matter of fact such a Government had been seriously discussed from the outset as a probability.

Why They Were Rejected

Sir Stafford now makes a worse mistake when he suggests that the Congress at first almost accepted his proposals but turned them down at the instance of Gandhiji, who stood for non-participation in the war in any circumstances. Sir Stafford might have known the Congress Working Committee better. It had already parted company with Gandhiji on the issue of non-violence in matters of Defence. As Pandit Jawaharlal points out, the Committee has never accepted his proposals, whatever might have been press forecasts, and once Sir Stafford placed all his cards on the table the Committee unanimously rejected his proposals on purely political grounds without any reference to non-violence, the main ground being that they did not transfer any real power to the Indian people. Gandhiji has stated more than once that those Indians who believe in violence should not be content with passive non-embarrassment of Government but should actually help them in defence measures on honourable terms. He advised the rejection of the Cripps' proposals because they conferred no real power on India during the war and were, in some respects, mischievous with regard to the post-war agreements.

Exploiting Internal Differences

Sir Stafford is not content with putting the blame on Gandhiji. In the true Amery fashion he must make a scape-goat of our internal differences So he says: "I told the Congress leaders that if they could devise alternative proposals that were possible of fulfilment in agreement with other political parties, I would be prepared to submit them to the Cabinet and do everything possible to get them accepted. But I could not see any prospect of such alternative proposals coming forward or even of a joint meeting between the Congress and other parties to consider them." There would have been some sincerity in such remarks if the British Government had ever said definitely or could say now that if there should be a party agreement in India they would implement it. But they have never said so, and do not say now. Sir Stafford himself says he will only try to have the agreement accepted by Government and that, too, if the agreed proposals "were possible of fulfilment." And of course, Britain will judge which proposals are possible of fulfilment. As Britain refuses to set up a Cabinet Government in India in any circumstances during the war it is disingenuous to suggest that such Government is made impossible by the lack of party agreement in India. We can quite understand Sir Stafford saying: "We are not going to walk out of India right in the middle of the war." We shall go farther and say that even after the war Britain will not willingly part with power. She will continue to talk of her historical responsibilities, ancient pledges etc. etc. But, as Pandit Jawaharlal points out, "much has happened in this war which the British Government did not intend and did not like and much is going to happen in India and elsewhere in spite of the wishes of the British Government."

Madame Chiang's Broadcast

On the United Nations' Flag Day many statesmen of the twenty-eight nations spoke on the present war and the ideals for which it was being fought, some of them taking the opportunity, incidentally, of overwhelming China with eloquent praise. But it is Madame Chiang Kai-Shek who in a broadcast to America has with her characteristic directness made plain the fundamental issues to be settled if the professions regarding the war and subsequent peace are not hypocritical. It must be the duty of Democracies to stop wars. But, says Madame Chiang, "wars can only be prevented if world society is so constituted that all races are given equal opportunity to develop their native genius, not hampered, but aided, by the stronger and more advanced races."

This is a truism to which the so-called democracies willingly pay lip-service provided it remains a vague and pious platitude. Madame Chiang, therefore, pointedly explains the meaning of equality in practical terms:

"It is paradoxical, but true, that nations, like individuals, can only permanently enjoy privileges if they have the will to share them with others. If they attempt to reserve them solely for themselves, they will eventually lose them. Exploitation, imperialism and all other anachronisms of pre-war world history must be swept out of existence."

This is not only a statement of the fundamental bases of democratic new world but it is also a clear and correct representation of the temper of Asia, a temper which rules out any compromise on fundamentals. We welcome Madame Chiang's broadcast because "democratic" Imperialism is still reluctant to give up its privileges and shows a tendency to pretend to go out by the front door only to re-enter by the back door. Without questioning the integrity and sincerity of Sir Stafford Cripps, the "Cripps' proposals" are an instance of this.

Disciplinary Action

Some important constitutional issues are raised in the letter addressed by Mr. B. Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, to the Congress Working Committee requesting it "to consider the propriety of the action of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee" in threatening him with disciplinary action. The Andhra Committee recently "expressed it as their opinion for the guidance of Congressmen in Andhra, particularly all the Congress Parties in Local Bodies, that they should not in any way associate themselves with the activities of Mr. Rajagopalachariar." By another resolution the Committee regretted that Mr. Sambamurti should have associated himself with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's propaganda tour and considered this to be 'inconsistent with his position as a member and Speaker of the Assembly." Now, it is generally agreed that primary members of the Congress should have the right of freedom of speech and association so long as they are true to their creed of carrying on their activities by peaceful and legitimate methods. We trust the Working Committee will duly safeguard the rights of primary members.

On the other hand, the position of Congressmen holding elective posts in Congress organisation is different. They are naturally expected either to follow the Congress policy or resign their posts. In the present case it is not open to them to participate in propaganda against the last A.I.C.C. decision regarding Pakistan. Those Congressmen who have been elected to a Legislature on the Congress ticket are in a peculiar position, having been elected by the voters; but being also Congress representatives they are bound not publicly to oppose Congress policy. However, if any disciplinary action is to be taken against them it is not clear whether a Provincial Congress Committee can do so. The Working Committee should make clear all doubtful points. It should, of course, be understood that disciplinary action should be most sparingly undertaken so as not to suppress free speech.

Frankly Speaking

Italians Fail Again

Much needed supplies have again been delivered to Malta and Tobruk inspite of heavy opposition by the Axis sea and air forces. The losses must have necessarily been higher than usual now that the Italians are assisted by the Luftwaffe and German stimulation. But it is obvious that a very large proportion of supplies did reach their destination. This is a success for the British and let us hope it proves an important one. The operations have been a success from another point of view also. Strong Italian naval forces ventured out after a long interval to give battle to the British only to be beaten back as usual. In the process the Italians lost one of their few remaining heavy cruisers and two destroyers sunk and at least two light cruisers and a destroyer damaged. The British lost no important units. The operations have thus improved the balance of naval strength. Even more important is the announcement of the Americans being in action with their heavy long-range Liberators. These bombers, if they are operating in any adequate strength, can range destructively far over the Mediterranean as also over General Rommel's bases from Benghazi to Tripoli. They can help greatly to relieve the pressure on the British.

Serious Situation

And the pressure has given rise to a serious situation. How serious that situation is clearly revealed by reports of recent developments in Libya. Unexpectedly heavy tank losses on Saturday have radically altered the whole course of the battle—incidentally strengthening the suspicion that the Eighth Army had from the very beginning been comparatively weaker than the Axis Forces. The position now is that the British have had to withdraw from some of their vital strongholds and General Rommel is trying to encircle Tobruk from the west, south and east. The safe withdrawal of the Gazala garrison is an achievement on the part of the British but while General Rommel may not be able to storm Tobruk much less repeat his sensational march to the frontiers of Egypt, we do not see how Tobruk can be saved from isolation. It must again stand a seige. The R.A.F. and the American Air Force can, however, not only stop the worse from happening but also render General Rommel's position extremely difficult.

Evacuees From Burma

Mr. Amery told the Commons that nearly four lakhs of Indians had been evacuated from Burma But he did not add how many had to shift for themselves, what terrible sufferings many of them had to go through because of discrimination even in the use of public roads, and how they experienced discrimination even when they reached India. Some of these things have been mentioned in statements made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and based on first hand information. Probably some of the deplorable features of the Burma episode were commented on in one of the banned resolutions of the Congress Working Committee. As that resolution is not available to Parliament its members will be more misled with regard to this than other Indian subjects. But even Mr. Amery has to admit that "among those not yet arrived the proportion of elderly people, women and children is high." He does not appear to have stated that there are nearly five lakhs of Indians still left in Burma.

"Public Schools Open Their Doors"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. D. F. Karaka's views in his article published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th June are interesting but I think in certain respects they are misleading. He refers to the "throwing open of the public schools of England to the sons of England, as different from the sons of the landed gentry". It is a very long time since the public schools of England were open mainly to the sons of the landed gentry. They have been open to the sons of Professional men, to the sons of businessmen and to the sons of shopkeepers provided they had enough money.

It is not many years ago since a very rich and successful shopkeeper in London wanted to enter his son for one of the older and more famous of the public schools and was refused. His answer was to send his boy to a Crammer and let him sit for a scholarship which he won and, therefore, went to the school as a scholar instead of paying the ordinary fees. This indicates, I suggest, that ability of a certain type gave a pretty good chance to any boy of even small means to get into a public school.

I have had friends and relations of my own generation who were the sons of rich men who all went to public schools and equally I have had friends and relations who were the sons of ordinary farmers who also went to public schools.

Mr. Karaka refers to Mr. Churchill as a "back-bencher". He is, of course, nothing of the sort and has not been so for over 30 years (30 years ago he was First Lord of the Admiralty). Since he ceased to be a member of the Government in 1929, he has usually spoken from the Front Bench just below the gangway.

When Mr. Karaka refers to Lord Morris, he no doubt means Lord Nuffield.

The pacifist resolution to which Mr. Karaka refers, which was passed by the Oxford Union, was probably like a similar one voted for by millions of members of the League of Nations Union in that it was one of the events which frightened Mr. Baldwin so much that he preferred to keep his Party in office rather than give honest advice to his country. I hope Mr. Karaka is not proud of the Oxford Union's resolution!—Yours etc.

R. H. PARKER.

Govt. Grain Shops

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The situation in regard to food supplies is becoming day by day more and more grave.

For the past about a fortnight or so I have been going to the Dadar grain shop to obtain Khandwa wheat and every time I was told that they had no stock. The same is the case with the Parel shop also. Whenever I have visited these shops, I have found that they contain most scanty supplies. The object of the Government in opening these shops was to afford some relief to the poor population. But merely keeping the shops open with not sufficient supplies, the real object cannot be achieved.

This morning the Government have issued a fresh communique putting further restrictions on supplies. But they must see that even these restricted supplies are available to the public whenever they go to these shops to make purchases.—Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Bombay, June 17.

League Warning To Congress

WILL OPPOSE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IF LAUNCHED, SAYS KHALIQUZZAMAN

KOHAT, June 17.

The members of the Muslim Civil Defence Committee headed by Nawab Ismail Khan arrived in Kohat last evening, motoring through Adam Khel Afridi territory.

"En route' they visited the Kohat Pass and saw tribesmen at work manufacturing arms with the crudest tools imaginable. On arrival at Kohat they discussed plans for strengthening the Muslim League organisation with local workers and advised them to set up a Local Defence Committee and enrol a large number of national guards.

Speaking at a public meeting, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman delivered a warning to the Congress that the Muslim League would oppose the civil disobedience movement if it were launched with a view to destroying the after effects of the Cripps' mission and Mr. Rajagopalachari's plea for the recognition of the legitimate claim of Muslims for separation. The Congress High Command, he said, was showing consternation at the fact that the Muslim League was nearing its goal and the talks at Wardha indicated that they were planning some sort of action ostensibly against the British whom, they had declared, they would not embarrass. Probably the proposed Satyagraha would only be a manoeuvre to jeopardise Pakistan. God knows our motives and readiness to make sacrifices. That is why he helped us in achieving such an amazing progress towards our goal in the last two years.

Pakistan as a tangible proposition, he added, had now come to be appreciated and understood in all countries like America, Turkey, Egypt, Persia and Afghanistan. Qazi Mohammad Isa, said: "The war has now come to India and it should be our foremost duty to organise volunteers in order to lessen the sufferings and hardships of people in war time. Although we have not been able to take part in the first line of defence, we should not neglect our second line of defence."

The delegation left for Bannu to-day. Nawab Mohd. Ismail is slightly indisposed.—A. P.

LIGHT DAMAGE DURING DARWIN RAID

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 17.

The biggest flare up in the air war to the North of Australia for many weeks, occurred yesterday when the Japanese attacked heavily on two fronts while Allied Air Squadrons strongly attacked Japanese bases in both the North-West and the North-East sectors. Darwin had its fourth successive daily raid which was made by the largest enemy force since February. A survey of the damage done at Darwin revealed that the enemy hit nothing worth while. Yesterday's attack was very spectacular, bombs causing clouds of dust and smoke and scarting grass fires which however were quickly extinguished.

Calcutta Govt. Schools And Colleges Not To Reopen

CALCUTTA June 17.

Government schools for boys and Government educational institutions for women and girls including Colleges and Schools, in Calcutta and its adjacent industrial areas as well as in the town of Chittagong will not reopen after the present holidays until further orders according to a Bengal Government Communique issued to-day.—A. P.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

Govt. Removes Doubts In Commercial Circles

NEW DELHI, June 17.

A Press 'communique' says:—

As certain doubts have been expressed in commercial circles as to the exact meaning of insurable value in connection with the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, the following is published for general information.

Insurable value for the purposes of the Ordinance may be illustrated by the following example:—

"A—bought a machine ten years ago for Rs. 1,000/- which on the date of application would cost now Rs. 3,000/-. The insurable value then is Rs. 3,000/- less reasonable depreciation for ten years' use. If reasonable depreciation in this case were considered to be thirty per cent then the sum insurable would be Rs. 2,100/-, in other words exactly the same as would apply in case of a person insuring under an ordinary Fire Insurance policy.

The owner of the property himself should be able to judge as to what life can be expected of the property and to what extent its life or efficiency has been impaired by use or other causes from year to year and should be able, therefore, fairly to assess reasonable depreciation.

It follows that neither depreciation provided in books of account nor depreciation as laid down by the Income-Tax authorities need necessarily constitute reasonable depreciation for the purposes of the Ordinance.

Applications, for increased cover due to the under-valuation of the insurance ordinarily effected, should be made on the form for supplementary policies on or before July 15, 1942.—A. P.

COMMUNISTS' REPLY TO ASAF ALI

Mr. P. C. Joshi, on behalf of the Indian Communists, has issued the following Press Statement:

Only an eye jaundiced by the slave mentality can see in the recent Anglo-Soviet Treaty "a triumph of imperialist diplomacy." Only a mind corroded by defeatism can read in its clear paragraphs implications giving rise to doubts and fears. Let me hasten to assure Mr. Asaf Ali that we Indian Communists regard this historic treaty as another triumph for the cause of the freedom-loving nations of the whole world. It is another nail in the coffin of the Hitlerite gangsters. Far from disproving our thesis that, this is a People's War, a war of liberation for every people, which has to be won as such by every people acting in unity, this epoch-making event has only confirmed it.

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty of May 26, ensures between Great Britain and the Soviets closer and more complete collaboration—military as well as economic—than has been achieved hitherto. It guarantees that the second front against Hitler would be opened in the West in 1942. Were not these very demands raised persistently by the progressive section of the freedom-loving peoples of Great Britain and America? Did not M. Salin him self pointedly refer to the urgency of a second front in his November speeche and sharply underlined the fact that the Soviet Union was fighting practically singlehanded? Who does not know that it was the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Britain and America who were sabotaging the fulfilment of these demands? Surely, a treaty which paves the way for Hitler's quick defeat and ensures strength and victory to the Soviet Union in 1942 itself cannot very well be regarded as a triumph of "imperial diplomacy." It is a clear triumph for people's diplomacy and people's strategy.

SOVIET'S "REVOLUTIONARY ROLE"

But Mr. Asaf Ali may turn round and say: Stalin certainly will get his second front and the closer economic and military collaboration, but at the cost of sending the revolution down the river. "It is, of course, refreshing to hear of Mr. Asaf Ali's new-found enthusiasm for the Soviet Union's revolutionary role both in Europe and in Asia. Let me, therefore, assure him that the Soviet has not renounced one iota of its "revolutionary role" by signing this treaty. Mr. Asaf is a bit mistaken if he thinks that "dominating post-war Europe" was on Stalin's revolutionary agenda. Let me remind him of what Lozovsky declared over the Moscow radio in reply to the Hitlerite slander about the Soviet "bolshevising Europe" by force:

"Nobody in the Soviet Union regards it as either possible or desirable to export Communism at the point of the bayonet. Quislings, Musserts, Lavals are a speciality of German Fascism which despises the free will of the peoples through its puppets and is drawing upon itself their threefold hatred.... Only Hitler is an exporter of his violent people-destroying regime. Of this hateful export article "Made in Germany England, Soviet Union and the peoples of Europe are going to make an end; then the people will take their destiny in their own hands."

I am afraid Mr. Asaf Ali has got his ideas about Soviet Russia's revolutionary role from tainted sources. Soviet leaders do not believe in exporting revolutions nor do they want to dominate the countries of post-war Europe or of Asia. They want a world-wide peoples' unity to win the war, destroy fascist imperialism. This, they know, cannot but create conditions when the peoples of Europe (and of Asia too) can take their destiny in their own hands. The Soviet Union can only rejoice when the enslaved peoples of Europe and of Asia march forward to take their destiny in their own hands.

That may be right for Europe but what of India? Does not the Soviet Union by this treaty accept "commitments in terms of the Atlantic Charter" and "consign India to the British Empire as part of the internal affairs of the Empire?" Once again, Mr. Asaf Ali's doubts and fears are groundless. The Soviet Union has not taken any new position with regard to the Atlantic Charter. In this treaty, it reiterate what it had agreed to as long back as in September 1941—namely, that it accepts the 'principles' enunciated in the declaration made on August 14 1941 as a basis for a peace settlement. Let us remind Mr. Asaf Ali what M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in Britain said in the declaration he made on behalf of his Government before the Inter-Allied Conference held in London in September, 1941.

"The Soviet Union defends the right of every nation to its independence and territorial integrity and its right to choose its own social form and to choose such form of Government as is deemed opportune and necessary for better promotion of its economic prosperity. The Soviet Union has consistently condemned all violation of sovereign rights of peoples by aggression and aggressors and any attempts of aggressive States to impose their will upon other peoples. The Government proclaimed its acceptance of the fundamental principles of the declaration of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt—principles which were so important in the present international circumstances. The consistant application of these principles has the energetic support of the Government and people of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Union has not budged an inch from the aims and principles so clearly enunciated here. On the other hand, the signing of this treaty in as much as it ensures the opening of the second front at a time when Hitler is making his last desperate effort with his waning strength, paves the way for the speedy realisation of these aims.

BE REALISTS

It is not Mr. Asaf Ali's lack of faith in the "bonafides" of the Soviet Union that I am principally interested in criticising here. The root of his imagined disappointment at the treaty, of his fears and doubts is to be found in his lack of faith in the power of our own people and of their unity. It is a good thing that Mr. Asaf Ali does no more expect his freedom to come as a gift from Mr. Churchill or even from Mr. Roosevelt. But even M. Stalin cannot give us our freedom! It is you and I, it is the Indian people, who have to join together and gird our loins to achieve national unity for achieving National Government, for organising an all-out national resistance against the aggressors. M. Stalin and the Soviet people have always befriended the oppressed peoples when they have risen to defend their own country against aggression and to take their destiny in their own hands. They have shown this by deeds in the past. They will do so in the future. There is no reason to doubt that. The Indian people have no reason to remain "cabined, cribbed and confined" to their doubts and fears. Let us be "realists" and recognise the strength of the unity of our people, the inexhaustible resources of their patriotism. Let us set them into motion for the defence of our country, for winning our freedom in collaboration with the people of the United Nations, despite Churchills and Amerys and despite their Indian prototypes.

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty proves one thing: the growing unity and power of the freedom-loving peoples of Britain can force the hands of the reactionaries. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty should teach us one lesson: if we unite our great people and our great national parties for the sacred cause of defending our motherland and winning her freedom in joint action with the peoples of the United Nations, we would be able to force the hands of the British reactionaries who keep us "cribbed and cabined" exactly in the same way. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty should be no occasion for doubts and fears. It should be a beacon of hope to light our path to national unity and national resistance against the fascist aggressor. That war has our freedom

Dutch Troops Still Resist

Fighting Going On For Three Months Around Bandoeng

MELBOURNE, June 17.

Dutch troops have been resisting for over three months around Bandoeng.

This was revealed when the Japanese-controlled Batavia radio claimed the capture of General Pesman, commanding one of the Dutch units in Western Java.

The Netherland East Indies Government information service reporting this information emphasises that the capture of General Pesman does not mean that resistance in West Java has ended.—Reuter.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WESTERN OFFENSIVE

30 To 40 Divisions Ready

LONDON, June 17.

An American who until three weeks ago was interned in Germany and has now reached London, stated to-day, that Germany is keeping large forces probably 30 or 40 divisions in the West to meet any Allied threat. These are the troops which would be invaluable on the eastern front. "In Germany itself", he said, "there were many more divisions in varying stages of training which would be used in the event of an invasion.—Reuter

Madame Chiang On Sir Alwyn Ezra's Gift

BOMBAY, June 17.

In acknowledging a [illegible] of £500 which Sir Alwyn Ezra had sent to the Chinese Red Cross, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in a letter to Sir Alwyn says: "I feel certain that you will approve of its diversion to the maintenance of the war orphans. They are really in much more urgent need of assistance at the present time and as I know that your principal object is to relieve suffering, I am convinced of your assent to this application of your generous contribution."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is indisposed. He has been advised to take rest for two or three days during when he wont be able to see visitors

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Germany has been spared the horrors of war."
—Nazi Home Broadcast.

* * *

Thus Sir Stafford Cripps: "I understand and appreciate Pandit Jawaharlal's position. His opposition to Fascism and Nazism to too fundamental to be obscured by mere national considerations; I am convinced of that."

That's really very good of Sir Stafford.

* * *

"As I see it", says Sir Stafford Cripps further, "there now seems to be a struggle in India between the principles of violence and non-violence."

Hullo! What's that? We thought, and on the authority of Sir Stafford himself, that the struggle in India was between community and community. But here is Sir Stafford suggesting that India is nothing more extensive than the Congress.

* * *

But we are really not surprised It's just a case of the lawyer lapsing from his brief subconsciously into reality.

* * *

By the way, Sir Stafford protested as usual: "I do not want to say a word against anybody."

And said half-a-dozen as usual.

* * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru suggests that the Congress and the League should constitute a common front to fight for India's independence after attaining which both may discuss the problem of Pakistan etc. with complete freedom to differ from each other.

Mr. Jinnah will obviously reject these dangerous suggestions.

* * *

According to Mr. Amery about 400,000 people, "the majority of them Indians" have now been evacuated from Burma to India.

You must particularly note that the majority were Indian and not non-Indian. In fairness to Mr. Amery, this is a very important point, isn't it?

* * *

CHINESE STORM NANCHENG
—Headline.

Its danger to China is that it may again induce calm in Washington and London.

* * *

A R.A.F. fighter is reported to have flown low over Paris at midday and dropped a French tricolour on the 'Arc de Triomphe.'

A creditable performance no doubt. But wouldn't a midnight bomb on Germany have been even better?

* * *

P.S.

We withdraw the above and enthusiastically greet the raid on Germany.

Yes, this commonplace has become so unusual that it deserves special greetings.

* * *

Stout woman: I want to return this washing machine.

Salesman: Why, what's wrong with it?

Stout woman: Every time I get in the thing the paddles knock me off my feet!

ALLIED FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

LONDON, June 17.

At the invitation of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, the Foreign Ministers of the Allied Governments in London attended an informal meeting to-day for an exchange of views on current affairs and discussion of matters of common interest in regard to war effort. Similar meetings have in the past been held from time to time and as on the earlier occasions those present to-day were guests of Mr. Eden at a luncheon at the Foreign Office where the meeting was held.—Reuter

Last Of The Savoyard Dead

LONDON, June 17.

One of the two remaining original Savoyards, Miss Jessie Bond, died yesterday at Worthing, Sussex, aged 89. For over 20 years Miss Bond was the idol of the public that flocked to the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Opera Comique and the Savoy Theatre. She played the leading part in each. The roles she created included Pittising, in 'The Mikado', Mad Margaret in 'Ruddigore', and 'Phoebe Meryll' in the 'Yeoma Of The Guard.'—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, June 17.—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar arrived here last night and is expected to stay for a couple of days.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

A reader of the "Half-Column" writes:—

"Times of India" in yesterday's issue gives a picture on the front page with the caption 'Cairo Hostel for Indian Officers". This is entirely misleading inasmuch as the notes given below the picture state the "hostel to be for Officers of the Indian Army." Officers of the Indian Army are not necessarily Indian and most of them are English.

One or two Indian officers who can only be made out by a magnifying glass are in the background and the English officers are prominently in the front!"

(I can only pass it on to our contemporary.)

* * *

The Viceroy's Executive Council is gradually being depleted. After Sir Akbar Hydari's death, we now hear of the death of Ragavendra Rao. The latter's death is at the fairly young age of 52. That means there are three vacancies now—Hydari's, Ragavendra Rao's and the vacancy caused by Andrew Clow's elevation to the Governorship of a province. The Viceroy must be disappointed to lose a man like Ragavendra Rao, because it was somewhat of an achievement that he had been able to get a man even remotely connected with the Congress to co-operate with him.

I doubt very much if the Viceroy can find another person with even remote connections with the Congress.

* * *

The work of an Executive Council Member is undoubtedly very trying. The Delhi climate is not too brilliant for keeping good health. Sir H. P. Mody told me when I was in New Delhi that he once thought he was hard-worked as a director of Tatas, but what he was doing by way of work now made that look silly. I believe H. P., though I feel that if H. P. were to go to Moscow or Chungking he would find that even the hard-work he is doing now would appear silly in comparison with "wartime work" as understood in countries other than India. It is all a relative matter. Government offices and departments open at 7 in the morning in Chungking and one can realize what the Chinese mean when they say they "must work for the war." Our sense of values and our sense of time are slightly different. But then the war has still to come to us.

Cipla
"REMEDIES
GUARANTEED FOR
QUALITY & PURITY

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Defence loan (1949-52) 99/2; 3 per cent loan (1963-65) 92/1/6; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91/11 small lots; 5 per cent loan (1945-55) 108/3/6.

Bank:—Reserve 101.

Railway:—Burdwan Cutwa Rly. 86.

Cottons:—Dunbar 246; Muir Mills 312.

Coals:—Bengal 359; Talcher 2.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 130; Barnagore 90; Empire pref 133; Gourepore 632 small lot; Hukumchand 13/6; Kamarnatty pref 131; Lansdowne pref 110; Megna 57/8 c div; National 21/10; Nellimarla 11/2; Northbrook 20/8 c div small odd lot; pref 129; Presidency 5/2; Rameshwara 9/3; Reliance pref 145; Soorah pref 120 ct. Standard 208; Waverley 3/1 ct.

Minings:—Burma Corpn. 1/15; Indian copper 2/8.

Cements:—Dalmia cement ord 15/4 ct small lot; Reliance firebricks 11/4 ct.

Engineering Companies:—Brartia elec steel 14/2; Burn and Co. ord 352 smal lot; Indian Iron 27/6; Marshalls 1/15; Steel Corpn. 17/1; Steel Corpn. pref 105.

Miscellaneous:—Aluminium Corpn. ord 11/4; B. I. Corpn. ord 5/6; Dunlop rubber second pref 100; Indian cables 20/4; Indian National Airways prefd ord 9/3; Ivan Jones 1/15; Macfarlane and Co. defd 1/15; Indian paper pulp 144; Titaghur paper 20 ct. Assam saws 3/2; India General Navgn. ord 60.

Sugar:—Champaran 24/12 ct. purtabpore 13

Teas:—Bateli 6/12 ex div; Bishnauth 26/8; Patrakola 200 c div; Patrakola pref 132; Saragoon 11/4; Singeli 86/8.

Debenture:—5 1/2 pr cent (1929-59) Calcutta Improvement Trust debs. 108.

JODHPUR SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

JODHPUR, June 13.

Sunderlal Manaklal Gopal offered Satyagraha yesterday. He was arrested to-day at 2 p.m.

Mr. V. C. Aspi with other leaders continue their hunger-strike. No action has been taken by Government. Mr. Deviprasad is suffering from typhoid and has been admitted into hospital.

RENEWED TRADE BUYING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

COMPROMISE MOVE ON FARM LEGISLATION

Bombay, June 17

On Tuesday, the New York cotton market was steady on renewed buying. Present prices are well below parity and naturally there is no disposition to sell short.

NEW YORK MARKET

There was renewed trade price-fixing, local buying and covering on reports that Government is considering a compromise to permit full parity loans for major crops and allow disposal of Government-owned wheat at less than parity prices. Subsequently trading quieted awaiting farm legislation developments.

At the opening July was quoted 7 points up at 17.94 and declined to 17.91 which was the lowest level. There was fairly active buying and prices advanced to 18.07 which was the highest level. The market ruled very steady throughout the day finally closed at a net rise of 13 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 19.33c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady on renewed buying and closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 18.39c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-44 a.m.) ..... 18.07+20

New York July lowest (10-18 a.m.) ..... 17.91+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade and local buying in anticipation of full parity loan. Market steady

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16

July	18.02+15
October	18.32+13
December	18.45+14
January	18.53+15
March	18.65+15
May	18.74+15
Middling Spot	19.33—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 16

July	17.99+14
October	18.50+13
December	18.65+12
January	18.71+14
March	18.83+14
May	18.93+14
Middling Spot	18.39+14

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, June 16

July	17.99
October	18.20

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 17

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 187 for Broach J/A delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 184 and advanced to Rs. 185/8 on scattered covering. At the rise there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 184. In view of tejimandi settlement, the market is grinding around present level with absence of any professional activity

Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 182/8. At this level moderate covering developed and prices rallied to Rs. 184/8 but again reacted to Rs. 183/8 and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

BROACH July/August	Rs.	183	12 0
OOMRA July		160	8 0
BENGAL July		156	8 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 17.

		Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U.P.	...	165	162	159	155
M G	Punjab	...	165	162	159	156
M G	Rajputana	...	171	168	165	162
M G	Oomra No. 3	168	165	162	159	...
M G	C.P. No. 1	193	190	187	184	...
M G	C.P. No. 2	180	177	174	171	...
M G	Broach No. 2	...	192	189	186	183
M G	Punjab-Ameri	...	272	269	266	263
M G	Surat	...	357	354	351	348
M G	Rajpipla	...	352	349	346	343
M G	Navsari	...	362	359	356	353

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.

	Old	Ready
Bengal	.....	160/63
Berar	145-50	163/65
C. P. 1	155-57	181/83
C. P. 2	147-50	171/73
Khandesh	130-35	...
Mugtai	138-40	...
Broach	140-45	186/89
Broach Low	130-35	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	.....	79,578	99,203
Central India	.....	30,055	140,331
Barsi & Nagar	.....	55,110	114,575
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	17,899	45,852
Berar	.....	177,756	365,217
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	76,146
Total	.....	445,963	841,324
Dholeras	243	32,854	93,140
N.-W. Provinces	.....	1,425	1,306
Rajputana	.....	402	5,894
Sind-Punjab	.....	409,198	529,281
Broach	329	318,932	295,131
Coompta & Dharwar	75	21,658	106,785
Westerns-Northerns	1,102	22,897	87,867
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	14,932	3,552
Arr. by road to 11th June 42	.....	92,500	309,133

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 16

Broach July/August highest 188 1/2 lowest 185 1/2 closing 185 3/4

Oomra July highest 164 lowest 162 closing 162

Bengal July highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 closing 159.

COTTON PARITY

Broach July/August below New York July 1,079 cent points at 331.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 17

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was small trade demand which was supplied from official sources. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover Recently there was good demand for silver and the general feeling remains bullish and on all declines more demand for silver appears. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	49	3 0
Jeth		49	0 0
Sovereigns		37	0 0

SILVER

Ready		83	13 0
Jeth		81	9 0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 16

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, June 16

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 16

T T London on:

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2

Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55

Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47

Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4

Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 17

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52	96/12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	91/8
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	98/8
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan	99/7
3 per cent 1963-65	92
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	106/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	101/13
3 per cent War Bonds	102
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	102/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	110/4

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	108/4
4 per cent 1965-63 Mysore	113
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T	1947 103/12
4 per cent M Deb	1947 106
6 per cent M Deb	1959 112
5 per cent M Deb	1954 123
5 per cent K P T	1956 122/8

Tone:—Steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 12th June 1942.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	4,59,51,000
(2) Government of Burma	39,25,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,53,81,000
(b) Banks	58,53,13,000
(c) Others	2,13,59,000
Bills Payable	2,43,64,000
Other Liabilities	7,57,21,000
Rupees	91,20,14,000

ASSETS.

Notes	10,50,80,000
Rupee Coin	5,55,000
Subsidiary Coin	6,66,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	19,23,000
Balances held abroad*	63,78,89,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	2,21,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	40,000
Investments	8,46,99,000
Other Assets	5,90,62,000
Rupees	91,20,14,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 12th day of June 1942, Issue Department.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	10,50,80,000
Notes in circulation	438,60,18,000
Total Notes issued	449,10,98,000
Total Liabilities	449,10,98,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 67.081 per cent.

ASSETS.

A Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
Sterling Securities	256,85,11,000
Total of A	301,26,54,000
B. Rupee Coin	25,55,57,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	122,28,57,000
Total Assets	449,10,98,000

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 17.

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	.....	57	2 0
Highest	.....	57	10 0
Lowest	.....	56	12 0
Closing	.....	57	0 0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	.....	29	2 0
Highest	.....	29	3 0
Lowest	.....	28	15 6
Closing	.....	29	0 0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	.....	52	4 0
Highest	.....	52	8 0
Lowest	.....	52	0 0
Closing	.....	52	4 0
Linseed September—			
Closing	.....	7	15 3

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 17

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	118	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	134	0 0

Tone:—Dull.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 146 28 140 35 140 42 136 49-56 132

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb 20-21 Rs. 126 24 121 28 120 35 112/8 42 111 40-56 111

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 92 Rosita Rs. 90 Country make Rs. 66 Pigtead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 52 per cwt.

Settlement Rates:—

Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 134

Market Tone:—Weak.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 16

Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	24/9
Barletta Russo June/July quoted	24/9
South Australian wheat June/July quoted	28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 7/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£58
National Bank of India	£29 1/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Steady

Bombay, June 17

The local share bazar was irregular again with scattered selling in Steel shares and moderate buying in Cotton Mill shares. The market sentiment remains mixed and operators are cautious. In the meantime the attention of the market is diverted to war news. Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 1545 and after advancing to Rs. 1557 sagged to Rs. 1540. Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 302. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1252 and after declining to Rs. 1250 improved to Rs. 1255. Kohinoors were quoted Rs. 501.

The Wall Street market was well balanced by selective buying although many leaders were unable to get to the recovery side. Steels and Specialities led the advance with gains of more than one point for favourites. Alaska war news was helpful but offset by doubtful developments in other sectors. However peak quotations were latterly reduced or cancelled in most cases. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 up at 46 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers declined 3/8 at 24. General Motors closed 1/8 down at 37 5/8 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 17.

Apollo 5/4; Ahmedabad Advance 342/8; Bombay Dyeing 1257/8; Central India 376; Century 457; Colaba Land 183; E D United 3; Finlay 217/8; Gokak 262; Indian Bleaching 163; Indore Malwa 330; Kohinoor 499; Lakshmi 775; Morarji 575; Mysore 141/4; New Great 282; Phoenix 405; Podar 227/8; Sassoon Silk 93; Sholapur 6500; Simplex 219; Svadeshi 450; Swan 207; Tata Mill 34; Vishnu 1587/8; New City 260.

ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley 1620; Ahmedabad Electric 183/12; Ajmere Electric 13/10; Bombay Suburban (old) N 173/12; Bombay Tramways 132/4; Karachi Electric 187/8; Poona Electric 215; Surat Electric 135/4; Tata Hydro 170; Tata Power 1495.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associated Cement 158; Alcock Ashdown 492/8; Belapur Sugar 337; Bombay Burma 231/4; Bombay Burma New 70/10; Bombay Steam 340; Shivrajpur 37; Tata Steel Defd 1535; Tata Steel Ord 302/8; Prem Construction 117/8; Br B Petrol 1/4/6; Indian Radio Defd 330; Indian Radio Ord 350; Scindia Steam 20/9; Tata Chemical 17; Tata Oil 64; Western India Match 216/14; Burma Corporation 2/1; Indian Iron 27/4; Indian Copper 2/1/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/1.

BANKS

Baroda 114; Central 46/4; Imperial P P 1555; Imperial P P 385; India 142; Reserve 103; Union 6/3.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 907/8; Central Prov. 111/12; Gujarat 103/8; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 105; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 115.

INSURANCE

Empire 700; Jupiter 14/8; New India 49/4; Oriental Life 4050; Vulcan Insurance 10/2.

DEBENTURES

4 per cent Tata Chem 1952 120; 4 per cent Andhra 1953 104/8; 4 per cent Bombay Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104.

PREFERENCE

5 per cent Ahmd Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1540; 7 per cent Bombay Tram 78; 6 per cent Bombay Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 5 per cent Tata Steel 1st 204/10; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 133; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 150; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1600; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 1st 122; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 2nd 117; 5 per cent Svadeshi 138; 5 per cent T Chem 118/12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17

Steel shares continued to rule unsteady while Textiles kept in demand and improved. Tata Deferreds after touching 1555 declined to 1535. Tata Ordinaries were offered at 304 and eased off to 302. Bombay Dyeings advanced to 1265 and later stood at 1257-8. Kohinoors and Centuries were better off at 500 and 462-8 respectively. Indian Irons were steady at 27-2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1540) 1545 55 40 45 30 35

Tata Ordinaries (303) 302 304 302 304 302

Tata Ordinary 302; Tata Deferred 1535; Indian Iron 27/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/2; Bombay Dyeing 1257/8; Central India 375; Century 462/8; Gokak 264/6; Kohinoor 500; Simplex 220; Andhra Valley 1620; Tata Hydro 170; Tata Power 1505. Associated Cement 167; Belapur 238/12; Bombay Burma (old) 227/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16

Again dull on Libyan developments with moderate declines recorded in Giltedged, Oils, Internationals, Home Rails, Kaffirs and Industrials. Last named however have partially recovered in later stages and steadier undertone was noticeable generally at close. Anglo-Iranian lost Five Thirty Seconds, Shells Three Thirty Seconds, War Loan eighth and Great Western half. Confirmation on Libanon Mine stopping work for the duration was an additional depressing factor for Kaffir developers. Wall Street quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 17

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.

Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.

Banks Buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.

B. C. Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32

Cross Rates dol 4.02 1/2—3 1/2

LONDON/NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4

Cross Rates dol dol 4.43/47

LONDON/BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

LONDON/STOCKHOLM

Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95.

MEXICO/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80-100.20

AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/6

Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8

NEW YORK/LONDON:—

Cross Rates 4.03 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £8-8-0 Ready

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call not quoting.

1 and 2 months 1/4 per cent

3 to 8 months 1/2 per cent

Tone:—Very easy.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, June 17.

Previous closing	18.02
To-day's opening	18.06
Difference	+.04

To-day's closing see Stop Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 17.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

July (17.94/94) 18.07/06

October (18.26/22) 18.39/39

December (18.38/37) 18.52/52

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 17

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay June/July (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta June/July unquoted

Linseed La Plata June/July (£19 1/8 quoted) £19 1/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June/July (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 17.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 17

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, June 17.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 17.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, June 17.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-6 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 17.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Genera Motors (dol 37 3/4) dol 37 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/8) dol 24 1/8

United States Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 46 7/8

United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 17.

The Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, June 17.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent British Consols	£82 7/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	£107 7/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan	£100 1/16
4 per cent Funding Loan	£115 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£105
3 per cent War Loan	£101 13/16
4 per cent Victory Bonds	£114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors	18-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary	37-0
Electric Music Industry	16-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson	24-3
Imperial Chemical	32-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary	56-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate	£80
Dundee	27-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary	27-0
Ford Motors	25-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary	£60 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordy	£4
Carreas 'A'	£5 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary	£6 3/16
P and O Defd	27-7 1/2
Distillers	75-3
Bredfords Dyes	8-6
British Celanese	9-4 1/2
J and P Coates	36-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary	34-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners	8-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary	16-4 1/2
Inter Nickel dol	39 3/8
Indian Iron	41-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam	14-6
Donaro Tea	25-3
Empire of India	15-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore	£6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber	9-3
Gula Kelampong	8-1 1/2
Burma Corporation	15-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug	17-6
Burma Corporation	3-7 1/2
Rio Tintos	£7 3/4
East Rand Properties	£1 15/16
Rand Mines	£6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown	£8 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	49-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold	68-9
Sub-Nigel	£6 3/16
Spring Mines Split Share	£1 1/32
Union Corporation	135-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian	36-10 1/2
Anglo-India	46-3
Burma Oil	£1 27/32
Mexican Eagle	10-6
Shell Transport	£2 9/32
Royal Dutch	£19 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary	£45 1/4
London Midland Ordinary	£19 5/8
London North Eastern Defd	£2 1/8
London Southern Defd	£16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent	£126 1/2
London Transport 'C'	£41

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	June 212	August 231
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	June 248	August 249
Yarn No. 20 1/2s	June 359	August 365
Yarn No. 40s	June 500	August 505

Quotations for 6 1/2s. 10 1/2s. 40s. are nominal.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, June 17

Pepper ready	.....	196	0 0
Pepper Ashad 15	.....	190	0 0
Ginger ready	.....	97	0 0

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Didn't Work for the Gas Company for Nothing

By BUD FISHER

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AW, MUTT, HE'S NOT THAT DUMB!
BURMA ROAD
O. K. I'LL PROVE IT!
JEFF, COME UP HERE AND CLIMB UP THIS BEAM OF LIGHT! SEE IF YOU CAN SEE ANY JAPS!
WHAT'RE YOU TRYIN' TO DO? MAKE A FOOL OUT OF ME?
U.S. MARINES SEARCHLIGHT DIV.
NO, COME ON, CLIMB UP!
SEE, JEFF'S NOT THAT DUMB!
GO ON, I'M WISE TO YOU!
U.S. MARINES SEARCHLIGHT DIV.
I'D GET HALFWAY UP AND YOU'D TURN IT OFF!
U.S. MARINES SEARCHLIGHT DIV.

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Thursday, June 18, 1942

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Britain Must Accept Demand For Independence First

Jawahar Says, He Cannot Meet Jinnah To Discuss Pakistan

NO DIFFERENCES WITH GANDHIJI ON FUNDAMENTALS

That in spite of different approaches and occasional differences of opinion, Gandhiji and he were near to each other in fundamentals and that the recent talks in Wardha had made them understand each other in a large measure, was the opinion expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a Press interview on Tuesday morning.

In elaboration of this view Panditji said:—"When Gandhiji says to the British "withdraw," he says something which every self-respecting Indian feels. I have ventured to say that previously in cruder languages, when I said "Get out."..... I realise that the British Government as constituted is not likely to do this in the near future. That is a misfortune to us, for England and for the cause England claims to be fighting."

Indicating how near Gandhiji was to him in his opinion regarding the war, Panditji said:—"Recently Gandhiji has in his desire not to come in the way of the defence of India or aggression said something which is extraordinary —coming from him. ... That itself shows his extreme desire to bring the national and international aspects of the problem together."

In answer to a question, Panditji said that the details of any mass movement which may be contemplated was for the Congress President and the Working Committee to decide. Ever since the Cripps' negotiations, I had not seen Gandhiji and much had happened since then. On my return from Kulu, therefore, I hurried to Wardha and spent a few hours with him. That was not enough and so I went back again and in company with the Congress President, had long talks with him. We naturally discussed various aspects of the situation as it faced us and I hope we understood each other in a large measure. I was myself greatly gratified to find how near we were to each other, as we have been in the past, in spite of different approaches and occasional differences of opinion. In a complex situation, it is inevitable to have different approaches and varying emphasis. But it is the fundamentals that matter. As I talked to Gandhiji and tried to follow his arguments, I saw and heard passion in his eyes and words.

And I knew that as of old that passion was the passion of India, that is the passion that is moving vast numbers of Indians to-day. In a much smaller measure I, too, have experienced that passion and I know what it means. Before that mighty urge of a people, petty arguments and controversies become small and without much meaning. That is the fundamental aspect of the Indian problem and if you lose sight of it and become involved in the smaller aspects of the question over which we may or may not differ, then we err grievously.

Asked whether he expected the same measure of support from the masses as during previous political movements, in case the Congress launched a mass movement now, Panditji said that it was always difficult to judge the psychological or other reactions of large masses.

"Previously I said," he added, "Gandhiji reflected in a large measure the passion of India, which meant the mass opinion of India and mass urge. My own impression is that in spite of all manner of varying and sometimes contrary tendencies in India, there is to-day a very general looking up to the Congress, even among many people who have nothing to do with the Congress.

This is chiefly due to external events, to the shaking up of peoples' mind by war and its consequences as also to the belief that the present order in India is bound to go. Looking round, the only nucleus around which the masses might gather appears to them to be the Congress. When I use the word 'masses', I include specially the intelligentsia also.

ON BASIS OF INDEPENDENCE

Continuing, Panditji said: "What the future may bring to us or to the world, I do not know. But I do know that the situation in India is becoming intolerable to many who feel and we cannot carry on as impassive spectators of others' deeds.

"When Gandhiji says to the British 'withdraw', he says something which every self-respecting Indian feels. I have ventured to say that previously in cruder language, when I said 'get out'. What does this mean? It does not mean, of course, that Englishmen as individuals should pack up and go. It means the transfer of political power completely or the decision on the British part to do so without raising any argument as to what the people of India do about it. Naturally, if such things are done amicably every care is taken to prevent any catastrophe or anything that might injuriously affect the defence of India; but the essential thing is that the British Government must accept the independence of India in its entirety. Only then, I think, can we consider the other problems in a suitable atmosphere and with a proper background. One thing is certain—there is not going to be any peace between us and England except on that basis. I realise that the British Government as constituted is not likely to do this in the near future. That is a misfortune to us, for England and for the cause England claims to be fighting for. But that is going to make no difference to us now and whatever the consequences, whatever the risks, we shall carry on in our own way.

PLEDGE TO CHINA

Most people know that I have been an opponent of Fascism and Nazism. I am convinced to-day more than ever that these doctrines are a menace to freedom and peace on the world, whether they are introduced from abroad or are of indigenous growth. I have repeatedly warned my countrymen against them. I have tried to prevent any development which might even indirectly help those nations which hold these doctrines. In particular my heart has gone up to the people of China to whom I pledged my word and in a sense the word of India years ago. I am not going to be false to that pledge and I shall do everything in my power to honour it. But the conviction has come to me that for India to help China in her grave need, it is essential for India to be free. We have done precious little in the past to help her and we can do precious little in the future, if we remain as we are. Therefore, both from the national and international points of view this question of Indian independence becomes one of paramount importance.

"Recently Gandhiji has in his desire not to come in the way of the defence of India or aggression said something which is extraordinary, coming from him. He has agreed to the presence of foreign troops in India to fight the aggressor, provided they are here as allies of a free country and under treaty with India. That itself shows, his extreme desire to bring the national and international aspects of the problem together and thus to avoid any conflict between them, as also his extreme desire not to do anything which might injure the cause of China.

Referring to the stand taken by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Panditji stated that his activities had been singularly misguided from the country's point of view, from his (Panditji's) and equally from his (Mr. Rajagopalacharia's point of view) "After all", added Mr. Nehru, "he had adopted this attitude in order to gain certain results that he desires. He has probably succeeded in making it more difficult."

Anent the suggestion made by Rajaji that Panditji and Mr. Jinnah should meet for a solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, he said: "So far as I am concerned, and I believe so fsr as any Congressman is concerned, we would willingly meet Mr. Jinnah, if that serves the cause we have at heart.

"But obviously such a meeting can only be profitable, if there is some common subject to discuss on which there is a measure of basic agreement, even though there might be a great deal of disagreement otherwise. For instance, there is no particular point in our discussing Pakistan, because we have no common ground on that issue. But it would be very much to the point if we discussed the means of achieving Independence for India or to put it more definitely eliminating foreign authority from India, leaving ourselves to determine our problems without foreign interference. If that could be the common basis, Mr. Jinnah could certainly continue to hold his opinion with regard to Pakistan while I continue to hold my opinion in opposition to it, that is, we join together on a fundamental issue, leaving the conflict on another issue unsolved for the moment. It is possible that way co-operation on a common issue might lead to a solution of other issues or if it does not, then we face those other issues as between ourselves later on. Or else, as the Congress Presidents has suggested the representatives the Congress and the League may meet and consider the various possibilities of having a common front. That suggestion itself he said in reply to a question, was an initiative. Unfortunately in various public speeches of the leaders of the Muslim League, it has been rejected. The whole point is that there should be a common ground on the basic issue of Indian Independence. That is the withdrawal of the foreign power from India. With this other problems are simplified tremendously. That was why I ventured to say at Delhi after the Cripps' negotiations were over that I could not conceive of Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Savarkar being opposed to the attitude the Congress has taken up regarding those proposals. Because all that we said was that political power should be transferred from the British to Indian hands. The other question as to how that political power should be controlled and administered in India might certainly raise communal and other issues. But we never reached this point and therefore no communal issue was raised before Sir Stafford Cripps.

ON ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

Referring to the Anglo-Soviet agreement concluded recently, Panditji said: "The agreement may be good for England and it may be good for the Soviet. It may possibly be good for Governments of other countries; but as an Indian and as an Asiatic, I cannot view these agreements between other Powers without a measure of apprehension. Where does Asia come in? Where does China come in? Where does India come in? If one thing is certain, it is this—that the present political and economic structure of the world which has brought about this world war is played out and is a root of evil out of which wars will continue to come until it is radically altered. To think in terms of maintaining it is to miss the entire significance of events and to try to maintain a 'status quo' which is doomed and must disappear. Also another fact stands out, namely, whatever happens in this war, Asia is not going to take things lying down and certainly India is not."

WHY NOT USE VICEROY'S LODGE?

When Panditji's attention was drawn to the fact that certain educational institutions were being closed down in India because the premises were requisitioned by Government Panditji remarked that while he could appreciate certain things being done on account of State necessity, he could not understand the closing down of educational institutions. He pointed out that in China and Spain, education was not only not neglected but pushed forward in spite of a war and civil war; This was because a National Government could sacrifice everything but not the welfare of their future generations. He agreed with the suggestion that spacious buildings like the Viceregal Lodge could very well be used for such purposes. This was not only a serious matter but just showed the difference between a National Government and a foreign Government.

DEFENCE OF INDIA IS INDIA'S CONCERN

Asked what he had to say with regard to the suspicion that prevailed in certain quarters that once India got power she might not take part in the war against Japan, Pandit Nehru said that there was no question of India aligning herself with Axis Powers even if she was in a position to do so. As far as support to Britain was concerned every nation did what it considered best for its own interests. The Defence of India was primarily an Indian concern and a Free India will defend herself to the utmost. She would ally herself with others who helped her in doing so. If India had been free she might have remained neutral though it was difficult to say how long. The position to-day was that the events of the last three years could not be wiped out. The question of India remaining neutral hardly arose. Even Nationalist India or the Congress had not been neutral as several of them shown sympathy towards countries like China.

In reply to a question Panditji stated that it was not likely that Indian freedom would come as a result of American pressure.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Ulster Girls, Don't Marry American Soldiers

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor and the authorities of the American Expeditionary Force are issuing a joint warning to Ulster girls stating, "Do not marry U. S. soldiers."

The warning will be read in all churches in Northern Ireland and U. S. A. Army Chaplains will pass it on to the soldiers.

The girls will be warned that marriage to American soldiers does not confer U. S. A. citizenship, and that they will not receive any separation allowance.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN TURKEY AND EUROPE

BERLIN, June 17.

Railway communication between Turkey and Europe over the new Thrace bridges was resumed today after an interruption of more than one year, the German News Agency reported from Istanbul.—Reuter.

PRESS STANDS BY "NATIONAL HERALD"

In a statement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:

"The response to the "National Herald" Security Fund is very gratifying; but what has been most gratifying is the way fellow journalists and newspapers helped with goodwill and financially.

Some newspapers opened special funds for the paper. At least one of the newspapers was entirely opposed to the "Herald's" politics. They felt that this being an attack on the press, they must hold together I think this is a welcome sign of Press solidarity in India.'

This statement was issued by Panditji after some of the journalists at the Press Conference volunteered subscriptions to the "National Herald" Security Fund

RAJASTHANIS SEE JAWAHAR

Jodhpur Situation Discussed

BOMBAY, June 17.

The present situation in Jodhpur State was discussed at length by a deputation of Rajasthani workers which led by the President of the Marwari Praja Mandal, Bombay, waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon.

Pandit Nehru is understood to have given them a patient hearing and offered several suggestions about the duty of the workers under the present situation.

It is learnt that the deputationists have sent a telegram to Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas who has been on hunger strike in the Central Jail, to abandon the strike.

It is further learnt that some workers will interview Mahatma Gandhi in this connection shortly at Sevagram.—United Press.

Second LL.B. Exam. Results

B. S. Rajpurkar Gets Arnold Scholarship

The following candidates have passed the Second LL.B. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS: No. 166.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 4 5 8 14 17 18 19 21 22 28 40 41 42 43 45 48 51 61 63 68 71 73 75 76 78 87 88 90 91 93 157 158 165 167 168 173 174 175 176 179 183 185 186 189 194 196 200 202 213 214 217 225 227 229 238 239 241 243 250 255 257 259 260 267 269 270 274 325 327 344 345 347 349 353 354 356 358 359 363 366 367 371 372 373 379 382 391 393 395 404 405 407 412 413 422 427 430 431 432 434 435 481 491 492 493 510 516 520 550 554 557 558 566 567 571 573 575 577 579 594 597 598 599 600 601 605 606 607 608 614 620 622 626 627 631 632 635 637 640 644 645 648 652 653 654.

Pass Nos.: 98 99 101 102 103 104 105 108 112 113 114 115 116 118 120 127 129 142 151 153 286 289 290 292 293 294 296 301 304 310 316 319 320 321 339 439 442 446 448 450 451 453 462 525 527 529 531 532 534 538 584 585 587 593 660 661 662 665 667.

PASSED IN GROUP A ONLY:—Nos. 2 36 46 57 92 159 170 193 195 198 210 232 252 275 299 328 336 376 377 383 396 397 399 403 410 411 420 458 486 540 544 553 561 570 576 581 596 616 618 638.

PASSED IN GROUP B ONLY:—Nos. 25 39 55 85 130 135 136 137 150 152 163 205 219 272 276 331 337 342 343 364 392 414 417 428 461 465 479 480 487 503 504 511 548 560 582 589 592 595 630 664 668.

The Scholarships and the Prize have been awarded as under:—

1. The Arnold Scholarship to Mr. Bhalchandra Shamrao Rajpurkar (No. 49 at the II LL. B. Examination, October, 1941).

2. The Judge Spencer Prize, 3 The Gussie Kanga Scholarship. 4. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship to Mr. Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud (No. 166 at the Second LL.B. Examination, April, 1942).

5. The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship to Mr. Faredoon Manekji Dalal, (No. 17 at the Second LL.B. Examination, April, 1942.)

The Awards of the Scholarships and Prize have been made on the results of the Second LL.B. Examinations, held in October, 1941 and April, 1942.

LONDON:—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has appointed a Consultative Board for Netherlands East Indies affairs which will assist the Dutch Minister for Colonies.

NO WAGE-SCALES BETTER THAN B. E. S. T.

COMPANY COUNSEL CLAIM BEFORE ADJUDICATION INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Arguing on behalf of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company at the Adjudication Inquiry before Mr. Justice Broomfield in the Bombay High Court, to-day, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Counsel for the Company stated that the present scale of wages fixed by the Company was generally very liberal and no similar undertaking paid more or even as much.

Counsel claimed that not even Government had a better scale.

Explaining the point further Sir Jamshedji said that a driver could be had for Rs. 35 per mensem. He added "I pay my chauffeur only Rs. 25."

Whispers from the other side:—"Don't pay at all, instead of giving him starvation wages."

Counsel dealt with the demands of the Union in details and compared and contrasted the conditions of the Company's workers with that of similar establishments throughout the other important cities in India.

Counsel said that in cities which were bigger than Bombay such as Calcutta and Madras the scales were lower than those of the B. E. S. T.

Mr. Justice Broomfield: "Is Madras a bigger city than Bombay?"

Sir Jamshedji said that it was not true to say that the Company was making huge profits. On the contrary the Company was actually making several sacrifices. And one thing had to be remembered and that was most important, the Company was still running its services on the prewar level.

Dwelling on the terms of employment in the Company Sir Jamshedji said that they were very good, which was proved by the fact that retiring employees were anxious to get their relatives the jobs.

The majority of the Company's workers came from the agricultural class. They retired ordinarily after a service of 15 years. There was absolutely no real discontent. It was the dismissed people who created mischief.

Instead of one there were three unions of which the workers were members. It was not possible for the Company to give the internal management to them.

After the entry of Japan into the war, continued Counsel, the Government issued a notification regarding maintenance of essential services and officers of the Company were accordingly authorised.

The Chairman of the company thought that he would do better by means of conciliation in meeting the workers demands. In that connection he had an interview with Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas. It was agreed to pay one and a half month's bonus in addition to the usual 1/2 month's annual bonus.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, said Counsel, had argued that this bonus should not come in the way of a dearness allowance. The Chairman had never given him any such undertaking.

Counsel then narrated the history of the discussions on the demands made by the Unions from February to May, 1942.

Counsel admitted that there was an agreement to grant a bonus and a dearness allowance. But the workers broke that agreement and went on strike.

Counsel submitted that it was not possible to carry more passengers in order to increase their profits as there was a shortage of rolling stock due to the war. Due to the breakout the company was prohibited from supplying electric energy to new customers.

"Were I A Hindu Leader....."

Jinnah Explains League Policy To American Journalist

NEW DELHI.

In an interview with Mr. W. W. Chapman, correspondent of International News Service of America, Mr. M. A. Jinnah pledged that 100 million Muslims of India will resist Japanese aggression "men, women and children with tooth and claw". He, however, predicted that such resistance will be ineffective against the armed forces of invaders and coupled his pledge with the renewed plea for independent Muslim States in postwar India and for arming the Muslim men of military age. He said "if we had such an assured goal to fight for and arms with which to fight we would stand side by side with the British forces and hurl the enemy out of India with invincible strength."

A note of bitterness crept in his voice when discussing the Congress action. He said "the Congress is engaging in political blackmail, taking advantage of the fact that the terrible enemy is almost at India's door to attempt to force the British to agree to so-called National Government in which Muslims would be out-numbered three-to-one and would be ruled by the Hindus as they were now being ruled by the British. Muslims will never agree to such an arrangement. They insist on independence from the British, from the Japanese invaders and from the Hindus. If Britain agreed to the Congress demand and approved a National State dominated by the Hindus there would be immediate and terrible chaos."

INDEPENDENCE THROUGH PAKISTAN ONLY

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that he appreciated fully American sympathy to the principle of the Independence of India but said that true Independence can only come by Pakistan with separate Muslim State or States in North-West section and eastern section where Muslims are approximately 75 per cent of the population.

He said "that is certainly fair" it would give Muslims one fourth the area of India for their one-fourth of total population. It would leave the Hindus with three-fourths of area comprising the richest part of the country and would give them the most populous country in the world except China and perhaps Russia.

Were I a Hindu leader, I would say "let us get this chap Jinnah to sign his proposition quick; then we will be a tremendous Hindu country without a minority problem which otherwise prevents national unity always."

Mr. Jinnah charged the Congress with bad faith in putting an organisation forward as representing Muslim interests as well as Hindus. "It is entirely to confuse the rest of the world to win sympathy. Maulana Azad is a puppet President who has permitted himself to be used but who has no power in the Congress which is completely Hindu in thought and action."

Mr. Jinnah believed that Britain and Hindus eventually will be forced to recognise his plan which was only a practical solution of India's problem. When this happened he pledged that he would appoint himself champion of small minority of Hindus living in Muslim areas and would insist that the constitution should accord them full rights. "If Hindus do the same to Muslim minority in their three-quarters of India two countries should live amicably as good neighbours like Canada and the United States, Mexico and North America which no one suggests should be forced under one Government merely because people inhabit the same continent." Hindu three-fourths of India where policy of non-co-operation and non-violence with enemy is proclaimed includes strategic ports of Madras and Bombay. Muslim populations region where Mr. Jinnah said that people will fight aggression preferably with proper arms but lacking that with bare hands includes Karachi, Chittagong and Calcutta which are nearest to Burma where Japanese are massed.—"Deccan Times".

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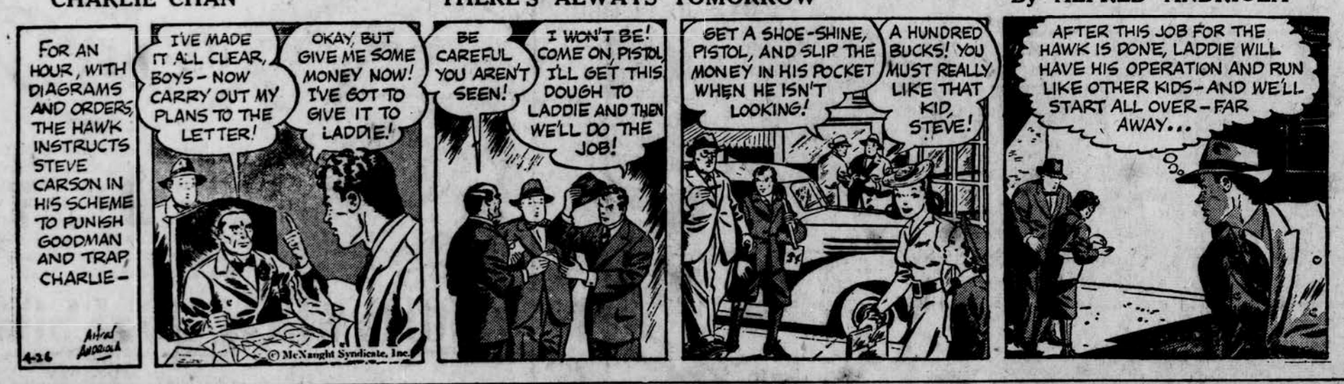
CHARLIE CHAN — THERE'S ALWAYS TOMORROW — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA


FOR AN HOUR, WITH DIAGRAMS AND ORDERS, THE HAWK INSTRUCTS STEVE CARSON IN HIS SCHEME TO PUNISH GOODMAN AND TRAP CHARLIE—
I'VE MADE IT ALL CLEAR, BOYS—NOW CARRY OUT MY PLANS TO THE LETTER!
OKAY, BUT GIVE ME SOME MONEY NOW! I'VE GOT TO GIVE IT TO LADDIE!
BE CAREFUL YOU AREN'T SEEN!
I WON'T BE! COME ON, PISTOL, I'LL GET THIS DOUGH TO LADDIE AND THEN WE'LL DO THE JOB!
GET A SHOE-SHINE, PISTOL, AND SLIP THE MONEY IN HIS POCKET WHEN HE ISN'T LOOKING!
A HUNDRED BUCKS! YOU MUST REALLY LIKE THAT KID, STEVE!
AFTER THIS JOB FOR THE HAWK IS DONE, LADDIE WILL HAVE HIS OPERATION AND RUN LIKE OTHER KIDS—AND WE'LL START ALL OVER—FAR AWAY...
4-26
Alfred Andriola
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